THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXI. NUMBER 11. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1884. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN.....11-8 MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH MARCH.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* the question of raising the usual annual Public Works loan in gold or silver has been for some little time past engaging the attention of the authorities, both in Calcutta and in London. This of course is mainly owing to the fact that a silver loan can only be floated at a disadvantage here just now; whereas it is believed that a loan in gold could be raised in England under highly satisfactory conditions. We hope the whole correspondence will be published for general information.

THE SAME JOURNAL says that much attention has of late been devoted to the opium revenue in this country, and we believe it is highly probable that the Government of India will soon assume the entire control of this important department, now managed by the Bengal Board of Revenue. In that case we presume the whole department will be placed under the control of one responsible officer. Why is not the report of Mr. Reynolds' Committee published?

THE TEA garden at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands is proving such a success that the Government are anxious to obtain the services of a qualified planter to look after it. The garden has hitherto been almost solely under the management of a convict who had in his unclouded days served in tea estates, but an attack of paralysis has deprived the authorities of the services of their manager, and as there is no one at hand to take his place, a desirable situation is offered to any young planter who may care to try his fortune in the penal settlement.

AN UNFORTUNATE accident is reported from the Amherst district, British Burmah. Colonel Pemberton, Deputy Commissioner, was showing some Burmese the action of a Winchester repeating rifle when a ball cartridge was inserted by mistake instead of a dummy and fired off, and the bullet glancing off a tree, struck a Burman lad in the neck, killing him on the spot.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of the North-Western Provinces has recorded the following Resolution regarding Mr. Carmichael, who has just retired from the service:

Mr. Charmichael has for thirty-five years held different offices in these Provinces, and has discharged high duties with marked ability and success. His intimate knowledge and his thorough mastery of all branches of the administration, especially of the Revenue system, his large personal acquaintance with the country, his influence and popularity with its people and his familiarity with their language, have been always greatly valued by the Lieutenant-Governors who have had the advantage of his authority and experience.

HERE IS AN interesting letter from a leading native Madras merchant, which is being circulated in Lancashire for the edification of those whom it may concern:—

With reference to Indian competition with Manchester goods we beg to point out that we have hitherto bought such goods as T. cloths and sheetings in Manchester. Unfortunately we now find Manchester prices too high as compared with the production of the Madrassi mills. Stout cloths made here of yarns under 30's are very cheap, and are selling at 6 annas per lb. pure cloth, not weighted. So we have now stopped buying European T. cloths, sheetings, &c., and we hear the mills here are going to make drills, domestics, &c, of *pure* cotton and much stronger than the English cloths. Under these circumstances our customers believe that before long all other cloths, such as shirtings, &c., will soon be made here also, to the detriment of Indian handloom weaving as well as of the Manchester trade.

THE HON'BLE MR. HUMAYUN Jah has been reappointed an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council. We believe this is the tenth time the Hon'ble gentleman has been re-appointed to the Madras Legislative Council.

THE AMIR OF KABUL has established three Thannahs for the safety of the Khyber Pass between Dhaka and Lundikotal, and has placed a guard of 200 men in each of them.

TUESDAY, 11TH MARCH.

A BILL, it is said, will be shortly introduced into the Madras Legislative Council to provide for a more efficient control over the native religious and charitable endowments.

THE PARSEE MASTER BUILDER of the Bombay Dockyard, Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, has been appointed to officiate as Constructor, Indian Marine, in place of the late Mr. Hounsom.

WHILE at Muttra, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught took occasion to pay a short visit to Brindaban. The Royal couple visited the temples and other places of interest.

BARON HUBNER, formerly Austrian Ambassador in London and Paris, is now at Ahmedabad. He is desirous of seeing the various places of historical interest in Rajputana and of visiting Cashmere, thence going up the Khyber Pass.

ONE OF THE LATEST novelties received from England is Haward and Jones' "National Anthem" notepaper, the cover of which contains a verse of "God save the Queen" in Bengali, Sanskrit, Hindustani and Gujerati, printed in Roman and vernacular characters.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY of Athens has, it is stated, decided to make researches at the bottom of the sea in the Bay of Salamis, where the famous naval battle between the Greeks and Persians was fought. It is thought that it may be possible to bring up some complete specimens of ships or at least portions of them, which may convey more accurate knowledge of the naval architecture of the old Greeks and the Persians than can be gathered from their writings.

THE FOLLOWING is the full text of the reply given by Lord Ripon to the Salem address:—

"I have already received and examined a copy of the address you have just presented to me. It is not unnatural that you should desire to do all in your power on behalf of those of your friends and neighbours who are now undergoing punishment for a criminal offence of which they have been found guilty. At the same time, you must have been fully aware that it would be impossible for me, as the head of the Executive Government, to interfere with the decisions of the highest Courts in this Presidency upon a question which has been very fully examined by them, and upon which a deliberate decision has been pronounced. The question is strictly one of a judicial character, and with the judicial decisions of the highest tribunals it is inconsistent with the public duty of Government to interfere, unless there *are circumstances of an exceptional* character which may render an exercise of power desirable. I am therefore,—though I regret to refuse your requests—bound to tell you that in this case I must abide by those constituted by judicial authority who have examined this question thoroughly. The offence with which these persons have been charged is one of a very grave character. It is one of the first duties of the Government of India in this country, where religious animosity at times runs very high, and where there are many religious bodies, to firmly and determinedly guard the public peace, and put down unhesitating y any disturbance arising from d fference of religion. The case of these persons has been carefully examined by the Courts, and, as I have said, I cannot reopen it or pronounce any opinion of my own upon it. If you look forward to the time when the sentences that have been pronounced might well come under the consideration of the local Government, the best course that can be taken in order to hasten the advent of that period is, that there should be a complete re-establishment of peace and tranquillity and good fellowship in the district in which these unhappy occurrences took place because the establishment of that peace and harmony between men of different religions is a necessary preliminary to any consideration on the part of the Government of cases such as this. It is a painful duty to me to have to give unhesitatingly an unfavourable answer to your address, because I know how deeply interested you must be in the fate of your friends and neighbours, but while I am ever ready to consider the wishes of any important section of natives of this country, when the fulfilment of those wishes would be consistent with my public duty, I am no less determined upon all occasions to fulfil that duty impartially, and to deal honestly and truly with you and as I cannot in this case meet your request to tell you so in terms regarding which there can be no mistake."

THE PROSPECTUS of an East India Tramway Company has been published in London. The object of the Company will be to develope Tramway enterprise in India. They will begin their first venture at Karrachi.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH.

THE TIMES OF INDIA has the following on Mr. Marriott's election for Brighton:

At the last general election the constituency reflected the feeling of the general body of the electorate by turning out its Conservative members and electing in their stead two Liberals, Mr. Holland and Mr. Marriott. The last named was in some respects more of a Whig than a decided Liberal, to use the customary phrase, and he soon became distinguished for the vigour and persistency with which he attacked the Birmingham caucus. Two years ago when the Government introduced their closure resolutions Mr. Marriott took a leading part in opposing the attempt to gag members, and went so far as to move an amendment. Of course all this made Mr. Marriott unpopular with the predominant section of the Liberal party, who revenged themselves by spitefully blackballing him when his name was proposed for what is known as the Caucus Club. Mr. Marriott's pamphlet on the Chamberlain party, which made such a great hit during the recent recess, paved the way for his change of politics, and at the opening of Parliament he prominently identified himself with the Opposition. In resigning his seat the hon. and learned gentleman has courageously followed the example of Mr. Milner-Gibson, whose death we had to record last week, but he has been more fortunate than that gentleman was. Mr. Milner-Gibson, when he turned from Toryism to Liberalism, lost his seat; Mr. Marriott, on changing his political creed, has been re-elected by a larger majority than he received when he was elected as a Liberal. At the general election in 1880 his majority was 165. A few such defeats as that of Brighton and the leaders of the Opposition will be more than ever convinced that a dissolution of Parliament would result in the discomfiture of their opponents.

Mr. Marriott is a nephew of Sir Richard Temple.

IT IS STATED that the late Shere Ali's Commander-in-chief, General Daoud Shah, is permitted to return to the Punjab and will take up his residence at Rawul Pindee. For some time past he has been residing in the Madras Presidency, first at the Neilgherries and subsequently at Bangalore. The lot of an Afghan *detenu* is not an unpleasant one.

AT THE REQUEST of the Royal Society of London the Maritime Observatory of Hamburg will forward to London all the scientific information at their disposal in regard to the remarkable sunsets which were observed towards the close of last year in order to assist the Society in the compilation of their projected work in regard to physical phenomena.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT have resolved to despatch a scientific mission to Java in April next. M. Breon and M. Korthals will be in charge of the same, and its objects will be to study and report on the recent volcanic changes in the Straits of Sunda. A photographer will accompany the mission, and it is also hoped that some interesting zoological and botanical collections will be made during the stay of the members.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT writes to the *Ceylon Observer*:

As certain absurd comments on my tour among the Indian Mahomedans have appeared in the *Pioneer*, I forward you for the *Observer* a copy of the *Aligarh Gazette*, which contains a speech I made at Lucknow, which is a fair opinion of the ideas I have been propagating. These have, I am glad to say, had very great success, especially among the old-fashioned Mahomedans who have hitherto eschewed education. I have met the same cordial welcome in India as I received at Colombo, and addresses have been presented to me at most of the great towns of the North-West.

Mr. Blunt's tour through India has been most successful.

A SUM OF £1,500 has been given to the University of Edinburgh by Dr. F. J. Mouat, of the Local Government Board, London, and formerly Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, for the foundation of a scholarship—to be styled, "The Mouat Scholarship"—in the practice of physics in connection with the class of practice of physics in the University.

IN THE SUIT filed in the Madras High Court by C. Vijiaragava Charriar, B. A., ex Municipal Commissioner of Salem against the Secretary of State for India, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 10,000, being the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of his wrongful removal from office, the defendant has put in the following written statement:

The defendant admits that the plaintiff was removed from the office of Commissioner for the town of Salem, for carrying out the purposes of Act III of 1871, Madras. Such removal was directed by order made by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, by virtue of the authority given to the Governor in Council, by section 9 of the said Act III of 1871, to remove any Commissioner for misconduct. In consequence of reports made to the said Governor in Council by the Collector of District of Salem, and of information otherwise obtained, the said Governor in Council came to the conclusion that there was reason to believe that the plaintiff had been guilty of misconduct and that he ought to be removed from office, and, thereupon, the plaintiff was removed accordingly.

IT IS STATED that Mr. Pearson has declined the Directorship of Public Instruction in the Punjab, because he cannot subscribe to the policy of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Viceroy on the subject.

How many of our public officers are so conscientious and bold.

THURSDAY, 13TH MARCH.

WE OBSERVE that the results of the last examination for Secretariat clerkships have been published in the *Gazette of India*. We have no means of knowing how many candidates presented themselves for examination, but we see from the list of successful candidates that four passed in the Upper Division and 30 in the Lower Division The ages of these candidates range from 20 to 24. The candidates were examined in Arithmetic and Elementary Mathematics, History and Geography, English Composition, Precis-writing and Letter-drafting, and 500 marks were assigned to each subject. The list of the Upper Division is headed as usual by a Bengali, Babu Kissenlal Mookerjea of Bhowanipore, who has gained 1369 out of 2000 marks. This young man is only 23 years old, the fourth place is given to one Mr. Hunt aged about 40 and is perhaps already in Government employ. The first place in the lower Division is held also by a Hindu gentleman only 20 years old, who gained 1355 marks out of 2,000. All the passed candidates both in the Upper and Lower Divisions are Hindus except one Christian in the Upper Division and 4 in the Lower Division. At present almost all important places in the Secretariat Offices except the Bengal Secretariat are held by Christians in European costume. We hope in future the selection will be made from the passed candidates.

WE HAVE received a copy of a representation which some public-spirited gentlemen of Meerut and its adjoining places have addressed the Secretary to the Railway Conference. The writers have laid stress on the following wants and shortcomings on the several lines of Railway :—On the East Indian Line no distinction is made between 3rd class and intermediate carriages and most of the latter have no sleeping berths and water closets. The complaint is that 3rd class passengers are often put into intermediate carriages. Only one intermediate carriage is attached to the Mail train below Allahabad, and this being usually filled up with low caste servants of Europeans and others, it becomes very derogatory to native gentlemen to herd with them. Intermediate carriage tickets are sold at the same window whence 3rd class tickets are issued. It is suggested that as intermediate passengers are not usually numerous, the tickets be sold at the same window whence 1st and 2nd class tickets are issued. On the S. P. and D. Railway and the Rajputana Malwa Railway there is only one intermediate compartment. This compartment being usually occupied many ticket-holders are left behind. There ought to be water closets in all the 3rd class carriages of other lines as there are in some lines.

WE HAVE received a communication from Chittagong which contains some serious charges against some of the teaching staff of the Chittagong College. We refrain from publishing the letter as it is an *exparte* statement, but we hope that if there be any black sheep among the teachers of the College they will take warning in time.

THE LAND LAW MANIA seems to have extended to Mysore. A correspondent has sent us a report of a meeting of Inamdars held at Bangalore on the 27th January last. Its object was to protest against the new Land Revenue Code which will come into force on the 1st proximo. The Inamdars are holders of lands granted to them free of rent by the previous Maharajas of Mysore and the new Code proposes to interfere with their rights. The meeting resolved upon a remonstrance against the Bill.

WE HAVE received a copy of the prospectus of the Indian Tea Department of the Health-Exhibition to be held in London at South Kensington in May next. Mr. E. F. Langdale, late President of the Kangra Valley Planters' Association, is in charge of this Department, and we have been requested to invite the attention of the Tea Associations in India to this subject. There will be a model tea garden in the Exhibition. Contributions are requested of seedlings, tea seeds, manufactured tea, implements of tea manufacture, photographs of tea gardens, scenery, factories, and of natives singly or in groups.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that in order to make the elective system in the Moffusil Municipalities effective a clause shou d be introduced in the Municipal Bill interdicting the appointment of the District Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, and sub-divisional officers as Municipal Commissioners. We fear the suggestion comes a little too late.

FRIDAY, 14TH MARCH.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has received the following telegram regarding the report of the Cholera Commission :

Bombay, March 13th, 9h. 15m.—Dr. Koch, the Chief of the German Cholera Commission, has sent a report from Calcutta, in which he expresses his obligations to the Medical authorities at Calcutta for generously seconding the Commission in its researches. He and his colleagues had dissected the dead bodies of nine cholera patients, and in all the cases, with the aid of the microscope, had discovered the existence of the same bacilli as are found in Egypt. With the help of gelatine preparations, they demonstrated the existence of bacilli in the evacuations of all the cholera patients examined, as well as in the intestinal contents of those who had died from cholera.

They examined the bodies of eight persons who died of pneumonia, dysentery, phthisis, and kidney diseases, but no where found anything like cholera bacilli. Should this phenomenon prove constant in the course of further investigation, very important results will have been attained ; for if bacilli of a specific character are exclusively incident to the process of these bacteria, the disease would scarcely admit of doubt, even if the reproduction of disease in animals did not succeed ; but even in the latter respect things seem to be favourable, as some of the experiments made on animals have yielded results which encourage a hope of further success.

THE FOLLOWING is a telegraphic summary of the Resolution of the Bombay Government on the subject of the proposed International Exhibition in the western capital :

Bombay, March 12th, 23h. 35m.—The Government have issued a resolution this evening regarding the proposed International Exhibition in Bombay. They believe there is a very general public feeling in favour of holding an Exhibition in Bombay at some future and not very far distant date.

The Government remit the consideration of the subject to the Bombay Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition, to which are added General Merriman, the Hon'ble W. M. Macaulay, and Khan Bahadoor M. C. Marzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay, and entrust to it the elaboration of fully detailed proposals. The Government say they cannot undertake the risk or principal cost of the suggested Exhibition. The Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 were the work of a private association presided over by a Royal personage, and encouraged by the Government, but the requisite funds were provided by subscribers or guarantors. The same principle and procedure would have to be followed in the event of an International Exhibition in Bombay. Without the intervention of a private promoter or speculator, the public would be asked to subscribe a guarantee fund. The reimbursement of the subscribers constituting the first charge on the profits of the undertaking. A competent and energetic paid Secretary would clearly be necessary. The Government would give with pleasure the services of officers of the public works Department and its Police, and would grant a site and the use of public buildings. It is declared to be essential that if the Exhibition is to be held, all the necessary preparations would be commenced in good time and vigorously prosecuted, thus obviating the risk of hurried work, especially in the erection of the buildings. Contracts for materials might be invited in England, America, and India, and the materials should be so designed as to be capable of subsequent utilization in the Public works Department. Permanent good may be done to Bombay by erecting a portion at least of the buildings on a settled plan in order to meet acknowledged wants. A central block might be designed, with the view of its being hereafter used as an Art Museum, or for some other object calculated to serve the permanent interests of the public. If this plan were followed, the building forming the central block might be located near the present School of Art, and the vacant space in front and on the sides would suffice for the other Exhibition buildings. If this is not deemed feasible, the proposed new Municipal Hall on the Cruickshank Road might be first used for the purposes of an Exhibition, and the remaining and temporary buildings could be erected on the parade ground on the other side of the road.

THE FOLLOWING telegram has been received regarding the Rebellion in Upper Burmah :

Rangoon, March 13th 15h. 1m—The Kachyen rebellion is attributed to the systematic oppression of the people by the Burmese Governor of Mogoung who went so far as to cause an influential Kachyen chief to be imprisoned and severely beaten. This chief was determined to be revenged and made an effort to catch the Burmese Governor, who, fleeing, left the town at the Kachyens' mercy ; bad characters and sympathisers soon swelled the invading force before whom the inhabitants everywhere excepting at Bhamo fled.

Much plundering has been going on, but matters are improving. The rebels have received a severe check, having been attacked and defeated by the Mahloon Woondouk.

The Irrawaddy Flotilla steamers resume their plying on the river.

THE FOLLOWING telegram contains the substance of the Proclamation of the King of Burmah announcing some important administrative reforms :

The Rangoon, March 13.—The *Rangoon Gazette* publishes a translation of the royal proclamation issued at Mandalay by the king announcing important reforms in the Government of Upper Burmah. Under the old regime officials get no salaries, but are given certain tracts of land on the revenues of which they live paying a certain proportion to the Royal Treasury. In this way persons who have benefited, or who have pleased the king, have become rulers of districts which they have never seen, and care nothing about, so along as money is forthcoming. Some of them are eunuchs and palace ladies. The executive duties are performed by their creatures who are valued according to their success in raising money, and who therefore practise extortion and oppression at their own will. According to the proclamation all this is to be entirely changed. The country has been divided into ten districts, and a commissioner appointed to administer each district. All the revenue is to be sent to the treasury. A civil list and budget are being prepared, and officials will henceforth be paid fixed salaries. King Theebaw has been induced to take this step principally through the influence of the Kinwoon Mengyee whose lieutenants the Pouk Myine and Kyouk Myoung Atwinweons are elaborating the scheme The king is going to get out two new river steamers. No further news of the rebels.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegram from Assam :

Golaghat, March 13.—An influential meeting of inhabitants at Golaghat was held to-night, Mr. G. Bezbaroa president. The following resolutions were unanimously passed. First resolution proposed by G. Bezbaroa seconded by Roghunath Borah. The meeting learns with deep concern and anxiety about the Chief Commissioner's resolution on subject of levying royalty on trees and forest produce as published in the *Assam Gazette* on the 5th January and views with alarm the serious consequences of such procedure on the part of the Government encroaching upon the rights and privileges of the Queen's subjects in Assam. 2nd.—A Memorial embodying objections to the high-handed measure of the Chief Commissioner be submitted to the Indian Government. 3rd.—A Select Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed for drawing the memorial viz :—G. Bezbaroa, Roghunath, Doorgessur, Brojonath, and Bezbaroa.

SATURDAY 15TH, MARCH.

MR. MACARTHUR, M. P., intends to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether, before the modification of the Ilbert Bill was accepted, the Local Governments were consulted on the question of administrative convenience and the trial of Europeans by Jury. If they were not consulted, whether before sanctioning the compromise, Her Majesty's Government will take the necessary steps to ascertain whether such a step is likely to injure and to impede justice.

LAST WEDNESDAY'S *Calcutta Gazette* contains the official declaration, under Act X. of 1870, for taking up two thousand bighas of land near the Garden Reach and Dimond Harbour roads, for the construction of docks for sea-going and inland vessels, with warehouses for goods, and a railway to connect such docks and warehouses with an extension of the South-Eastern Railway. Kidderpore will soon become another Howrah.

WE ARE SORRY to announce the death of two young Zemindar's viz, Babu Jogodindra Narayan Roy Chowdry, Chotataraf Zemindar, Manthana, Rungpore, and the adopted son of Maharani Sarat Sundari of Puttea, Rajshahye. Both were young men of promise.

WE ALSO regret to learn the death of Babu Shita Nath Ghosh, who introduced for the first time into Calcutta the treatment of diseases under the electric system. He achieved much success under it. He possessed an inventive turn of mind

WE ARE glad to learn that the Government of India has recommended to the Secretary of State the establishment of six scholarships for Indian students in connection with Professor Monier Williams' Indian Institute, Oxford. This measure will be the restoration of the Indian Scholarships established by Sir Stafford Northcote while Secretary of State for India.

THERE WERE 281 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 8th March, of which 51 were from cholera, 20 from small-pox, 66 from fevers, 31 from bowel complaints, 5 from accidents, 26 from pthisis and asthma, 10 from convulsions, 22 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 54. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 13. The average of daily mortality was 40 1.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the Calcutta University :

J. W. Edgar, Esq., C. S. I. ; Baboo Surja Kumar Adhicary ; J. J. B. Coles, Esq., M. A. ; Hon'ble H. Beverley, M. A. C. S. ; Baboo Debendra Nath Roy ; Dr. H. W. McCann, M. A. D. S. C. ; Baboo Adhur Lall Sen B. A. Baboo Nimoney Mitter ; Prince Mahommed Furrokh Shah, Monlvie Abdul Khair, M. A. ; Mono Mohun Ghose, Esq., Barrister-at-Law ; Kenneth B. Stuart, Esq., M. D. F. R. C. S. ; J. R. Reid, Esq., C. S ; Rajkumar Sarvadhicari, B. L. ; Raja Odey Pratab Singh of Bhinga ; Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Brandreth, R. E. ; Deputy Surgeon-General W. Waker, M. A., M. D., F. R. C. S ; and Assistant Surgeon Mukund Lall.

We are glad to observe that the Metropolitan Institution is at last represented in the Senate of the University by the appointment of its Secretary Babu Surjakumar Adhicari. Other native affiliated colleges ought to be similarly represented.

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION has lost the appeal in Anderson *vers.* the Corporation. The costs and damages have come to a large sum. Who is responsible for this wicked waste of money?

IT IS STATED that the Chess Tournament in Calcutta has resulted in Mr. H. L. Harrison winning the first prize after a severe struggle with his Native antagonist, Ragunundun Chowbay, who had tried with him in former games. We do not think the Chowbayji wanted to see the fun of a defeat.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, March 10.—The Porte has proposed to Earl Granville to send Turkish troops Soudan to which proposal he has replied that the Porte has missed the opportunity of intervention. He proposes to postpone negotiations until tranquillity is restored. He adds that nevertheless, England recognises the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

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11.—The *Times* in yesterday's issue publised a telegram from Khartoum stating that General Gordon strongly advocated that Zebehr Pasha should be appointed his successor as Governor General of Soudan, as being the only means of establishing a stable Government at Khartoum. The telegraph further stated that the Madhi is powerless outside Obaid except by emissaries. Referring to the above telegram in the House of Commons last night, Lord Hartington expressed his surprise at the suggestion that Zebehr Pasha should be appointed to succeed General Gordon, and said that the Government had asked General Gordon for fuller explanations.

11.—Lord Hartington, in the course of his speech last evening, dwelt upon the importance of our holding the ports in the Red Sea, in order to prevent any other power occupying them. His Lordship said that the British troops will remain in Egypt until a stable Government has been established there. Her Majesty's Ministers have accepted the responsibility of the main points of the Egyptian policy during the British occupation.

13.—The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at Chelsea yesterday said that the Conservative programme was to appeal to the country before passing the Bill for the Extension of the Franchise.

13.—A despatch received here from General Graham states that Osman Digma's Camp was captured this morning after severe fighting. British loss was seventy killed and one hundred wounded. Officers killed were Lieutenant Aitken and Captain Ford. The enemy's loss is unknown.

13.—The Lieutenant Aitken, who was announced to have been killed in engagement near Suakim, turns out to be Major Walker Aitken, of the 42nd High-landers.

14.—Further accounts of the battle, which took place near Suakim, yesterday, contains the following particulars of the British advance in two squares, which the rebels with great fierceness repeatedly attacked, and at length succeeded in breaking. They then captured the British guns. The Sixty-fifth Regiment was driven back on the Marines, the troops then rallied, and after severe fighting, recovered the guns and utterly defeated the enemy, the battle having lasted for two hours and a-half. The Forty-second Highlanders (the Black Watch) sustained heavy loss. The enemy's loss was enormous, three thousand being killed and five thousand wounded.

Paris, March 12.—At the meeting to-day of the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company, the convention of M. Lesseps with the British shipowners was ratified, although from some shareholders it met with great opposition.

Cairo, March 7.—The Sheiks in the neighbourhood of Suakim are coming into the town. General Graham has sent a message to Osman Digma summoning him to disperse his forces. No heed has been paid to the message.

8.—General Graham has received orders not to advance unless he is sure of finding Osman Digma. It is rumoured that the followers of this chief are deserting him. A body of Hussars are reconnoitring in the neighbourhood of Suakim. The Egyptian Minister of the Interior has resigned, in consequence of differences which have arisen between him and Mr. Clifford Lloyd.

12—General Graham and his force have advanced to within one mile of Osman Digma's camp, and have there taken up a position. The camp will be attacked by the British at daybreak to-morrow,

Hongkong, March 7.—A general advance of French troops on Bacninh has commenced. The garrison of Bacninh comprises a strong force of Chinese troops. A column of French troops has been detached to cut off the Chinese retreat.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Prospectus of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, limited. 2. Report of the Utterparah Hitakari Sabha. 3. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Part I. Vol. LII. No. CCLVI. 4. Annual report of the Sripore Hitasadhini Sabha. 5. Linga Nirnaya. By Ramanuj Vidyarnava. 6. Sakha. Vol. II. No. 3. 7. Gup and Gossip No. 1. 8. Lawn Tennis. By Julian Marshall. 9. England and India. An address delivered at the Positivist School. By H. J. S. Cotton.

ON MONDAY LAST the Indian Association gave a hearty reception to the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mundlik C. S. I.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1884.

THE BUDGET.

THE Budget is again published in the shape of a minute from the Finance Minister. There is no necessity for legislative action, and the minute is consequently published as a *Gazette Extraordinary*. We give below the official summary of the Budget:

The Financial Statement for the year 1884-85 is published in the *Gazette* in the form of a Minute by Sir A. Colvin.

It is explained in the Minute that, owing to the change in the direction of the finances during the year, and in view of the short estimates for opium consequent on the failure of the crop of 1883-84, it has been thought necessary to leave such questions as that of the License Tax and Court Fees untouched for the present; hence during the ensuing year no changes are contemplated.

The Accounts for 1882-83 show a surplus of £706,633. The surplus on the Budget Estimates for that year was £385,000 only, and as the Government of India was called on during the year to bear a heavy expenditure on account of the war in Egypt, and as the item of Exchange exceeded the estimate by £306,400, this result is very satisfactory.

The Revised Estimates for 1883-84 are—

	£
Revenue	70,569,900
Expenditure	70,298,500
Surplus	271,400

Sir Aucland Colvin explains that though the surplus in the Revised Estimates is less than the surplus on the Budget Estimates (£457,000,) the deterioration is only apparent, being due to exchange on remittances to the Secretary of State of £1,500,000 in addition to the drawings as originally estimated; and to a payment of £1,000,000 to the War Office on account of arrears of non-effective charges connected with Her Majesty's forces in India. But for these causes, the surplus would have been £1,617,400. The cause of the arrears of non effective charges is explained to be due to the intricacy of certain actuarial calculations necessary to give effect to the system adopted in 1870 of capitalising the value of the share of pensions chargeable against Indian revenues, and payable by the Indian to the English Treasury. Passing from this abnormal expenditure, the Minute draws attention to the general increase over the Budget Estimates in 1883-84 under the principal heads of revenue other than *Productive Public Works*, amounting to about £300,000, the net increase on the Public Works being £390,900. The consumption of salt has increased 10 per cent during the eleven months from the 1st March 1883 to the 31st January 1884 as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1881-82, and represents, at Rs. 2 per maund, an increased revenue of rather more than 51 lakhs of rupees; the increase is steady and progressive. The financial results of Railways since the year 1880-81 are dwelt on at some length; the net gain on the 5 years being shown to be £3,270,843. Sir Aucklaud Colvin states that two carefully selected officers will be sent to England to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee recently appointed, and adds that in January 1883 the Government of India submitted to the Secretary of State a scheme of works and expenditure calculated to give a great impulse during the next 5 years to the construction of Railways, but owing to the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee its consideration has been postponed. He adds—

"The Government of India is fully alive to the necessity and the advantages, in the interests no less of the State than of the public, of a vigorous policy in regard to its public works. But there are indications that the mercantile public, whose interest in the matter is little less than that of the State, while actively pressing for a policy such as that above indicated, and confident of prospective profits, is disposed to throw the burden and risk of such works as must be undertaken too entirely on the resources of the Government. These resources are necessarily limited; and if, as is urged, as experience is daily shewing, and as from the figures given in the last paragraph is proved to demonstration, the remunerative character of railway enterprise in India, when prudently carried out, is unquestionable, it may be fairly demanded that those whose interests in that enterprise are so considerable should not be backward in acting on the confidence of which they give to the Government reiterated assurances."

The expenditure in 1883-84 on State Subsidized and Guaranteed Railways is estimated to be £5,357,600, in 1884-85 £6,591,900 Figures are given illustrating the increase in the exports to England of Indian wheat, which have risen from 8 477,479 cwts in 1882, to 11,243,497 cwts. in 1883, and 19,500,000 cwts. in 10 months of 1884-85. Exports, in general, have increased from £60,937,513 in 1878-79 to £83,485,122 in 1882-83; imports, from £37,809,594 in 1878-79 to £52,095,711 in 1882-83.

Post Office Savings Banks are said to be most successful, but the demand for Stock Notes is small.

The Estimates for 1884-85 are as follows:—

	£
Revenue	70,560,400
Expenditure	70,241,100
Surplus	319,300

The number of chests of opium to be sold in 1885 will be announced hereafter, but will in any case not exceed 50,000; the estimated outturn of present crop being 52,000. The prospects of the crop now on the ground are very good. The average price of Bengal has been taken at Rs. 1,250 per chest, as against Rs. 1,200 in the Estimates of 1883-84. The Minute analyses the various figures under the Estimates of 1884-85, and with regard to the Land Revenue Estimates, states that important correspondence has recently been exchanged between the Government of India and the Secretary of State having for its object to give temporary settlements of the Land Revenue a degree of permanency in the more populous and advanced parts of the country, which they have hitherto lacked.

The rate of the exchange for 1884-85 has been taken at 1s. 7½d. Provision is made for remittance of £16,500,000 to the Secretary of State in 1884-85, The military charges of 1884-85 have been burdened with an additional sum of £184,300, owing to the decision that the pay and allowances of English soldiers in India shall, in future and from the 1st January 1884, when expressed in sterling, be converted at the rate of exchange fixed annually for the payment of troops in the Colonies. Money remitted to and from India by or for the soldiers will be dealt with in the same way, but with effect from the 1st April. The increased cost of this change will depend on the variations in the rate of exchange, but at the exchange of 1*s.* 8*d.*, the present rate, the soldier's pay is increased 12½ per cent. The cash balance on March 31st, 1884, is estimated to stand at 12,440,000 and that on March 1885 is estimated at £11,010,850. Sir Auckland Colvin adds that it will be necessary to issue the usual loan for Productive Public Works, £2,500,000, but that he is not empowered at present to say whether the loan will be issued in India or at home.

Finally, the Minute enters at some length into an examination of the accuracy of statements made last year regarding the increase of expenditure in India, and points out that the causes which have led to such increase were not of a nature as to lead to charges of extravagance, being either largely covered by increased receipts in the Departments in which the expenditure took place, or being due to the expenditure by Provincial Governments of large balances which had accumulated during the Afghan war, and of which at that time Provincial Governments could not avail themselves, or, finally, to misapprehension on the part of those by whom complaints of extravagance have been brought.

Sir Auckland Colvin has done well by treading in the footsteps of his predecessor and sticking to the lines laid down by him. His policy, to quote his own words, has been rather a policy of observation than of action. After the great changes made in 1882-83, Sir Evelyn Baring declared, "the consideration of any further measure of fiscal reform must be postponed. Last year a favourable opportunity presented itself for the execution of some very large and beneficial improvements in the fiscal system; this year the state of the case is different, the financial position is pefectly sound, but the situation is one in which great caution is required. We have to look, not only to the circumstances of the immediate moment, but also to the contingencies which may arise in future years." The best proof of the elasticity of the Indian finances is, however, offered by the results of the past two years. The opium crop of 1883-84 was very deficient, and the receipts from opium during 1884-85 were certain to be short. The estimated net decrease under this head, in 1884-85, as compared with the Revised Estimate of 1883-84, is not less than £1,378,400. In spite of this decrease, as the Finance Minister justly remarks the general receipts have so expanded as to enable us to meet expenditure and provide a small surplus without having recourse to further taxation. Sir Auckland Colvin is quite right when he says that "the general forecast of my predecessor has so far been eminently justified." He remarks that "the results have shown that, notwithstanding the large remissions of salt and customs and other revenue in 1882-83, amounting in round figures to three millions (conventional sterling), and in the face of a falling off in the net opium revenue of the ensuing year of £1,378,400 as compared with the Revised Estimate, the revenue and expenditure balance themselves without the necessity of recourse to any starving or material reduction of any of the public services."

So far we agree. But we still adhere to our own opinion that the Government has made a wanton sacrifice of revenue by remitting the import duties, and reducing the salt duties. The Government, we fear, feels the loss in every department, and we should not be surprised if it should in the course of the next five years be driven to the necessity of imposing fresh taxation to meet additional calls for expenditure. Already the pinch has come upon the Education Department, and whispers are heard about the imposition of an educational cess. Would this necessity have arisen, if Bengal had been allowed to keep its own salt revenue? We have neither time nor space to go into the details of the Budget. Suffice it to say that it is a modest, moderate, and safe one. There are, however, several important points connected with the statement which deserve attention. We will notice here two points. The first is the extension of railways. Sir Auckland Colvin says that "the Government of India is fully alive to the necessity and the advantages, in the interests no less of the State than of the public, of a vigorous policy in regard to its public works. But there are indications that the mercantile public, whose interest in the matter is little less than that of the State, while actively pressing for a policy such as that above indicated, and confident of prospective profits, is disposed to throw the burden and risk of such works as must be undertaken too entirely on the resources of the Government. These resources are necessarily limited; and if, as is urged, as experience is daily showing, and as from the figures given in the last paragraph is proved to demonstration, the remunerative character of railway enterprise in India, when prudently carried out, is unquestionable. It may be fairly demanded that those whose interests in that enterprise are so considerable should not be backward in acting on the confidence of which they give to the Government reiterated assurances." We entirely agree with Sir Auckland Colvin. We are of opinion that the day of State guarantee is gone by. State subvention or subsidy may be given, but not State guarantee. On this important subject the views of the London *Economist.* are both sound and just.

The other point is the resettlement of land revenue. It would appear that the Government of India has made to the Secretary of State certain proposals on the subject, which are thus snmmarised by Sir Auckland Colvin:

The substance of the arrangement decided on is briefly, that when once, (as in a very large number of districts is already the case), the land revenue of a district has been equitably assessed on the basis of a careful survey, finality, in some sort, should be given to the assessment. The manner in which this may best be effected in each Province, without undue sacrifice of public interests, is still under consideration, but the principles which at present have been accepted by the Indian and Home Governments may be summarily mentioned. They are: *First*, that all improvements made by landlords or tenants shall be exempted from assessment; *Secondly*, that no reclassification or revaluation of the soil shall be allowed in any case in which the soil has once been properly classed and valued; *Thirdly*, that the existing assessment shall be taken as the basis of revision, and shall be liable to alteration only on two or three carefully defined grounds. These grounds the Government of India is disposed to restrict to increase of cultivation, increase of produce due to improvements executed by

the State, and rise of prices. Whether, in view of the varying conditions of the several Provinces, these grounds are in each case the best that can be devised, is a question still under examination here, and on which no opinion need at present be expressed. But whatever may be the outcome of discussion on this point, there can be little doubt that a degree of permanency will be given to the current land assessment in the more populous and advanced parts of the country which it has hitherto lacked. The policy, subject to reserve at present upon one point, has been already accepted by the Government of Bombay ; it has been fully accepted by Madras ; and other Governments will doubtless fall in to the arrangement, so soon as its details, at present under examination with them, have been agreed upon, and arranged. Resettlement, finally, will be made on the basis of existing records where, as will be very generally the case under present practice, these have been accurately and carefully kept up ; and it will be only in the case of the village survey of the last settlement being so inaccurate as to be useless, or of the records having fallen into great disorder, that resurvey, partial or entire, will be resorted to.

These proposals are certainly a decided improvement upon the existing system, but we do not see the touch of finality alluded to by Sir Auckland. More on this and other subjects hereafter.

THE CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.

THE Exhibition, which had imparted a new life to India, and above all to Calcutta, was formally closed by His Excellency the Viceroy on Monday last. The gathering was fair, and there was a general feeling of regret that it came to an end so soon. As His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said the average duration of Exhibitions in other countries has been generally six months, that is to say double the time allowed for the Calcutta Exhibition, but climatic considerations have led the Calcutta Committee to bring the Exhibition to an early close. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, informed the meeting that it was the intention of the Bengal Government to publish a full report of the operations of the Committee from the inception of the undertaking to the close of it.

The attendance at the Exhibition was thus given by His Honour. The total number of admissions from the 5th December to the 4th of this month comes to 817,153 persons. This excludes some 8,000 persons estimated to have been present on the opening day, it excludes also some 3 or 4,000 free admissions, which Mr. Joubert kindly and liberally extended to the schools and charitable institutions of the town; and it excludes also the large multitudes who have crowded the courts during the last week. His Honour accordingly estimates the total attendance at one million of persons. His Honour added : " It is interesting to find that the daily average up to a week ago of paid admissions is a higher average than at either of the Exhibitions of Melbourne or Sydney. For Calcutta the daily average on the 96 days comes to 6,277 persons, against 5,214 at Melbourne and 4,184 at Sydney. Perhaps 6,000 persons a day represent a number which the court and grounds here would conveniently accommodate, but we find that on special occasions and on particular holidays the number of daily visitors have grown to about 14,500 during the Christmas week, and to as many as 16,183 on the 10th December. As a spectacle then, I think, we may fairly congratulate ourselves on the keen interest which this Exhibition has excited in the native mind, and as an Exhibition for India, the primary aim of our efforts has been secured." We entirely agree with His Honor. We think the flood of visitors would have gone on increasing, if the Exhibition had not been brought to an end so soon. The Lieutenant-Governor then remarked :

To Europeans, exhibitions of the kind are familiar enough. To Indians it was in every sense a novelty, in the magnitude of the enterprise, the variety of the display, the splendour and value of the collections, and not the least, as these reflected honor and distinction upon the beautiful illustrations of native art and native industry. Who that has seen the beautiful carpets and shawls from Cashmere and Agra, the silken and muslin fabrics of native manufacture, the silver work of Kuttack, the ivory work from Murshedabad, the wood-carving from Burma, and the brassware from Benares, Jeypore, and many other cities, but must realise the great resources of native technical talent in those directions in which delicacy of touch and coloring are specially called in to use. And if a native artizan or mechanist has stood aghast at the marvels wrought by the mechanical appliances of Europe, constructed for the relief and diminution of manual labour, or gazed in astonishment upon the stupendous powers which steam and electricity have been brought to exercise even in the commoner uses of human needs and requirements, and if these sights now only excite wonderment when contrasted with the simpler but often ingenious contrivances of his own handicraft, we can trust to the growing forces of the wider education in all its branches, which your Lordship's administration will have promoted for the diffusion of that special knowledge which shall appropriate the lessons which the Exhibition has taught for the benefit and advancement of India.

There was an omission, which we regret was not noticed either by the Lieutenant-Governor or the Viceroy, we mean the necessity of extending technical education. This necessity is sorely felt throughout the country, but little has been done by the State to forward technical education. Even the Education Commission say nothing about it. His Honor thus noticed the financial part of the affair :

The total cost of the buildings for the Exhibition comes to an outlay of Rs. 3,20,000, of which under our arrangement with Mr. Joubert, Rs. 2,20,000, have been paid in cash, leaving a balance of one lakh to be adjusted by the value of buildings or material which the Bengal Government proposes to take over. So that as regards the expenditure, upon the structure the Exhibition will not have cost the Government a rupee. Besides this, however, we have had the honor of placing at the disposal of the Government of India in the Revenue Department a sum of 50,000, which, I understand, has been distributed among other local governments and administrations for their collections, and these collections by arrangement we retain in return for our money. We have also had to spend the same amount, viz., half a lakh of rupees.

But this we fear is not a complete account. We trust a full account will be published for general information. It will be seen from what the Lieutenant-Governor has said that the Government of India has not contributed a pice towards the purposes of the Exhibition. This stinginess of the Government of India is not worthy of it. In conclusion the Lieutenant-Governor said that the Exhibition annexes to the Museum House will be utilized as a Fine Arts Gallery and that the Arts School will be attached to it.

His Excellency the Viceroy followed the Lieutenant-Governor. His Excellency thus noticed the Indian Courts :

I dare say that many visitors from Europe and America and from Australia have been surprised to have seen the beauty and variety of the products of this country, and the many proof of the artistic skill of the inhabitants of India which those courts afford. And yet beautiful as that part of the Exhibition is, and successful as it has been to a great extent, I would venture to express the hope that upon some future occasion we may be able to show yet more completely and beautifully all the productions of this great land. (Applause.) Our thanks are due to those distinguished native Princes and gentlemen who have sent exhibits to these courts, and they are due no less to those local officers in every part of the country, who have zealously labored to collect the products of their respective districts and to forward them to the exhibition. Indeed if I were to make any criticisms upon the Indian Courts, it would be this, that their space was too limited for the beautiful works which were there exhibited ; that those objects were so crowded together in many cases, that they could not be adequately seen.

True, but there is a general feeling among our countrymen that the Indian exhibitors have not been well treated. The jurors did not give them much attention or shew them much encouragement. The complaint of our countrymen is, we are constrained to say, the crime of colour !

His Excellency thus concluded :

Mr. Rivers Thomson, I share your hope that there may spring out of this Exhibition, some permanent institution. I can assure you, for myself, that the recommendations which you have submitted to the Government of India shall receive our most careful consideration ; and I cordially agree in thinking that it would indeed be regretable if the results of this Exhibition were not to be associated with a memorial. And I venture to hope that the memorial, whatever form it may take, may be of a permanent character, and that it may be connected in some way with your own name. But also taking a wider view than can be found even, within the limits of the vast territories which are under your sway, I venture to hope that this Calcutta Exhibition may be the first of a succession of Exhibitions in India. But when I say this, I do not desire that these Exhibitions should be put forward in too rapid succession. I think they will be much more successful if they are separated from each other by a due interval of time. I hope that the example which has been set here in Calcutta will hereafter be followed in other great cities in this country—(applause)—and if that should be so, I trust that the experience which has been gained here will be put to profit by those who may have the management of future Indian Exhibitions, and not only by those who manage them in India, but by all European exhibitors who send their products to this country, and that understanding better, as time goes on, the requirements of this country, they will suit the articles which they exhibit more and more to those requirements. In one respect I must say that the European exhibits in this Exhibition have not altogether fulfilled some of the hopes which I at least entertained. The requirements of the wealthy have been thoroughly considered. Articles of luxury and splendour are to be found in these courts in plenty, but little has been done to show what might be accomplished to supply the wants of the masses of the people, and especially the wants of the cultivators of the soil. Now I have no doubt that that has arisen mainly from the ignorance of the needs of these persons in that respect. Nothing can be more natural, but nevertheless, I can assure these capitalists and inventors of Europe and America that there is ample room for the exercise of their skill and ingenuity to supply the wants of the agricultural classes of this country, and to provide them with implements calculated to supersede the rude and primitive instruments which they now use. No doubt to do this may be beset with various difficulties for we all know how attached the rural natives are to the practices and habits of their forefathers. But nevertheless I believe that those who have skill and the capital to devise improved agricultural implements they would find a fair field, as time goes on, for the sale of articles of that description in this country. I mention this now in the hope that before another Exhibition is held here, those who are likely to become exhibitors hereafter will turn their attention to this subject. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have only to repeat my great gratification at the success of this Exhibition. I trust that it will tend to make the people of other countries better acquainted with the resources of India, and to show to the natives of this country some at least of the manifold inventions of Western genius; and above all that, it will be the means of opening to us new channels for trade and for commercial intercourse with distant regions of the world, and if that should be the case, you, Mr. Rivers Thompson, and those who have laboured with you and under you, will have reaped the best reward of your earnest and zealous labours.

We say—*amen* ! We do not for a moment doubt that the Exhibition has conferred upon the country great benefits—commercial, economical, educational and social. But we hope the Government will rise to the exigencies of the occasion. We have already said that the Government ought to take steps to extend technical education throughout the country. Unless it does that, exhibition after exhibition may come and go like phantasmagoria without in the least awakening the industrial activity of the nation.

PARLIAMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

UNDER this head Mr. John Slagg M. P. has contributed a remarkable article to the *Contemporary Review*. The writer seems to take a lively interest in India, and justly holds that the time has come when the Parliamentary Government of India should be thorough and vigilant. He is opposed to the present Indian Council on the ground that it is an obstructive body. We must say that we do not subscribe to this opinion. We have seen enough of the working of the Indian Council to believe that it serves as a sort of buffer between the people of India and Her Majesty's Government. But there are defects in its constitution, which ought certainly to be remedied. As to the necessity of a more

complete Parliamentary rule of India we are at one with Mr. Slagg. The writer justly says that the mischief of Parliamentary action has been that it has generally tinkered Indian matters, but has seldom carried out root and branch reform. He remarks: "The Mutiny and rebellion of 1857 were the natural results of gross misgovernment, which had been going on year after year under the eyes of these "experts," and were wholly hid from them. In 1853, and upon all previous occasions, the mistake made by Parliament was not interfering, but in not interfering with sufficient vigor and peremptoriness The necessity for intervention was always abundantly proved. Parliament ought to have struck and spared not. All, however, which it ventured to do, was to crop away an abuse here and there, to introduce some trifling mitigation of the prevalent misrule, but to leave the root of the evil untouched. The consequence was that from 1793 to 1857 the course of British rule in India is little more than a series of growing abuses, unjust wars, and broken pledges. The Mutiny was, as we have already said, but the legitimate and inevitable result of what we ourselves had been doing in India during the whole of the preceding century. It was nothing but the intervention of that Parliament with its partial removal of glaring abuses which had postponed the catastrophe so long. The Indian "experts," if they had been altogether unchecked, would have greatly accelerated its advent. They had been experimenting upon the people of India for the better part of a century; and this terrible outbreak of popular hatred and revenge was the thing which they had succeeded in producing. A more complete demonstration of political ignorance and incapacity it would be impossible to imagine. Great was the wrath of the British people, and it fell upon the Court of Directors, who were perhaps, not the most guilty party. Those who were responsible for the Indian insurrection were primarily and chiefly the Indian bureaucracy, and secondly, the Board of Control. The Court of Directors at the time of the Mutiny was little better than a channel of communication between the Board in London and a Governor-General in India; but the indignant British public, resolved to hang some one, hanged the Court of Directors, and there can be no question that the Court richly deserved to be hanged, if not exactly for its complicity in the Indian Mutiny, for its multitudinous malpractices in times past. But having exterminated the Court of Directors, Parliament proceeded, in its wisdom, to fill the gap thus created, in a truly remarkable manner. What events in India had proved was the necessity of having, here in England, some authority to control and supervise the action of the bureaucracy in India—some authority capable of criticizing it in a fearless and independent spirit—and which should, above all things, have its ears and eyes open to discern what the natives thought of those whom we allowed to rule over them. Parliament, in one word, wished to create a constitutional check upon the despotic and irresponsible power lodged in the hands of the Indian bureaucracy—the Court of Directors having eggregiously failed to act as such. With this object in view they deliberately choose fifteen leading specimens of the very bureaucracy which had to be checked. These they formed into a sort of *vehmgericht* or Secret Council here in London, and placed Parliament in dependence upon this body, so far as its knowledge of Indian affairs was concerned. True it is that the Secretary of State for India has nominally and legally the supremacy over the Council. He may ask their advice and then act in defiance of it; but practically this power goes for nothing, for he depends upon the Council for his information, and in matters which affect the people of India only, he must always be either the Parliamentary mouthpiece of the Council or nothing. The result is that though the supreme importance of the intervention of Parliament has been demonstrated again and again—although nothing but this would have sufficed to check the hideous corruption which disgraced the English rule in India—although whatever improvements have been effected in our government of the country can, almost without exception, be traced to the action of Parliament—yet now this authority is probably of less account than at any previous period of our history. The members of the Indian Council are masters of the situation. They control the action of the Secretary of State for India, and through him that of the Government, and consequently of the majority of the House of Commons also." What Mr. Slagg wants is this:

It is a suggestive fact that in the "Act for the better Government of India" not a single allusion is made to the Native interests of India, and yet, if as Mr. Halliday says, "our mission in India is to qualify the Natives for governing themselves," it is high time we made a start in that direction.

The present system, I fear, affords absolutely no hope of obtaining so wise a consummation of our Indian policy. What, then, is the remedy? In my opinion it is neither heroic in dimensions nor complicated in detail, and its application should not be attended by extreme difficulties.

The Secretary in the House of Commons should be made a *really* responsible Minister, assisted by a sufficient staff of Under-Secretaries and officials. Further, in the House of Commons there should be a Standing Committee on Indian affairs, similar to the Foreign Affairs Committee in the United States Senate, with power to call for the production of all Indian papers *without exception*, and to raise debates upon any questions of Indian policy. No member of this Standing Committee should have any post under Government. It is vain to hope that members of the House of Commons will ever get control over Indian affairs until they have power to initiate discussions with full information of the subject discussed placed in their hands independently of the Government.

Under such a system there would be much hope for the early application of those measures of development and reform which our great dependency so sorely needs, and the adoption of which would react so favourably on the commerce and general welfare of our own country.

It is not my desire here to raise controversy as to the condition and development of India. Every one will admit that there is still a great work before us there—work whose importance is becoming daily more manifest. Mr. Disraeli used cynically to remark that the English people would not take any interest in Indian Government, because they were not called upon to pay for its results. But if this was ever true, it is certainly not true now. Putting aside our vast and solemn responsibilities to the Native races, are not Indian affairs becoming more and more great factors in regard to both our political and commercial interests? At least one vast branch of our national industry is absolutely dependent on India, and on the prosperity and well-being of her people hang the welfare of millions of our own countrymen.

Surely then it behoves us to see that the foundations of government are so based as to endow us with the greatest power of legislating wisely in issues of such moment and gravity.

We have said above that we entirely go with Mr. Slagg as to the necessity of a Standing Committee of the House of Commons upon Indian affairs. Such a Committee will be the best check upon the vagaries of the Secretary of State, the Indian Council and the Indian Government. In fact it will be the last Court of Appeal for the Princes and people of India. The misfortune is that at present India has little chance to be heard in Parliament. It is only when individual M. Ps. from benevolent motives take up an Indian question, a few words are said about it. Otherwise there is dead silence. But if there be a Standing Committee, whose duty it will be to look into all Indian matters without exception, and to keep the House informed of them, the Indian questions will not pass unnoticed. We sincerely and earnestly hope that Mr. Slagg will not drop his motion on the subject.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

THE Bombay and Calcutta Chambers of Commerce have submitted memorials to the Government of India on the question of railway extension in this country. While we entirely go with them in advocating the extension of Railways, we cannot support them and their cry for Government guarantee. We cannot forget that any loss that may be caused by giving effect to the policy they so strongly advocate would fall upon the Indian tax-payer; and sweet is the dance when another pays. Our countrymen should carefully consider the question which the Bombay and Calcutta Chambers of Commerce have pressed upon the attention of Government. Of the desirability of further extension of railways in India much need not be said. But the question is, who will pay for the lines that may turn out failures from a financial point of view. The Bombay and Calcutta Chambers of Commerce seem to have proceeded on the assumption that it is impossible to make any railway in India that wont pay. But this assumption is a purely gratuitous one, and it is fraught with serious financial danger, to which we cannot shut our eyes. Both the Memorials before us speak eloquently of the benefits, which further extension of railways will confer on India. This part of the subject need not detain us long. We may concede all that has been urged under this head by the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers. We may believe with the Calcutta Chamber "that no matter from what point of view the question of railway extension be considered—whether as regards the enhancement of State revenue; the general expansion of trade and commerce; the encouragement of manufacturing industries both in India and England; the protection of the country against famine; the improvement in the social condition of the Indian peasant; or the education, in its broadest sense, of the whole of the natives of the country:—the conclusion arrived at is almost certain to be the same, that the whole community is closely and directly interested in the development of cheap communications in India, and in the expansion of commerce that undoubtedly follows, directly additional outlets are afforded to the agricultural products of the country." With regard also to the vexed question of gauge we may accept without hesitation the views set forth in the memorials under notice. A break of gauge on a through trunk line will be condemned by all intelligent and unprejudiced persons. Broad gauge railways are decidedly superior to metre-gauge lines in respect of their capacity for carrying bulky raw products, and the power of carrying such products at the lowest possible rates. These two considerations materially affect the development of the export trade of India. We perfectly agree with the Calcutta Chamber in thinking that all trunk lines or connections of limited length between one broad gauge and another, should be of the broad gauge; narrow gauge lines being confined to self-contained areas of the country in which the traffic for many years to come is not likely to afford sufficient employment for a broad gauge line. The Indus Valley State Railway and the Punjab Northern State Railway were originally constructed on the narrow gauge, but the inconveniences of a break of gauge were so great, that the Government was obliged to convert these two railways into broad gauge lines at a great expense. The Government has thus recognised the evils of a break of gauge on through trunk lines.

So far there is no room for much difference of opinion. But the question is—where is the money to come from for the construction of the additional lines required? The policy of the Government has hitherto been to construct public works that are sure to pay with borrowed money. This policy was so recklessly worked as to seriously embarrass the finances of the empire. Many of the so-called productive works which had been constructed with borrowed money having proved unremunerative a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in the Session of 1878 to consider and report on the whole question of productive public works. The Committee was presided over by Lord George Hamilton, then Under-Secretary of State for India, and it sat throughout the sessions of 1878 and 1879. It collected a mass of valuable evidence and submitted an excellent report. The evidence collected by the Committee conclusively showed that although the financial results of Indian railways had been better than those of irrigation works, yet the expectation that railways would prove directly remunerative had not been realized. The Committee, accordingly, recommended that the outlay of borrowed money on public works classed as productive should not exceed 2½ crores of rupees per annum. Considering the

actual condition of the Indian finances at the time, there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of the limit suggested in Lord George Hamilton's time, and it was accepted by Her Majesty's Government. The Calcutta and Bombay Chambers representing the European merchants of these cities are now agitating for the withdrawal of this limit. The Bombay Chamber suggests that a sum of twenty millions sterling should be invested in Indian railways every year, and that the money be borrowed in the English market. The Calcutta Chamber's proposal is more modest. It does not put forward any definite suggestions as to the manner in which the money required for railway extension in India is to be raised. "The desires of the Chamber," says the Memorial, "begin and end with an extended system of railways worked at the lowest practicable rate. But generally Your Memorialists would be glad to see the Government adhere to the economic principle of borrowing in the cheapest market, rupee loans being floated in India to no greater extent than can be absorbed in the country itself without injury to commercial undertakings. Subject to this general principle the Chamber of Commerce consider it a matter of indifference where the railway loans are raised, as they are convinced that, on the whole, taking the bad lines with the good, the Government incur no financial danger from investing in railways; the net earnings of Indian railways as a whole returning a higher rate of interest than that carried by the Government loans." If the Indian railways earn enough to pay the interest on their capital outlay, it may be asked why has Sir Evelyn Baring's policy of promoting their construction through private enterprise has failed? If the prospect is so fair, and success so certain, as the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers would have us believe, why does capital not flow of itself into the undertaking? But every body knows that capital is much too wise to do any thing of the kind. Private capitalists will not take the risk involved in the construction of railways in India, without some sort of guarantee from Government. The delicate question why, if the success of Indian railways is so certain, does capital not flow of itself into the undertaking, is conspicuously shirked by the memorialists, who would have Government invest borrowed money in the undertaking. Private capitalists are guided by purely commercial considerations; and, judged as commercial undertakings, Indian railways cannot be said to have proved successful. The net charge to the revenues on account of Guaranteed Railways and the East Indian Railway up to 31st March 1884 may be put down at 26 crores of rupees, and the net charge for interest, less traffic receipts, on account of State Railways classed as Productive Public Works up to the same date amounted to 4½ crores in round numbers. Thus, the Indian tax-payer has had to bear, up to the end of March 1883, a net charge of no less than 30½ crores of rupees on account of Indian Railways, Guaranteed and State. In the face of this stern and incontestible fact it is idle to expect that private capitalists will come forward and undertake the construction of railways in this country. We earnestly hope that the Government will not allow itself to be carried away by the agitation for railway extension, which has been set on foot by the Calcutta and Bombay merchants. If their views were adopted, the finances of the Empire would be seriously embarrassed, and the resources of the country recklessly mortgaged for all time in undertakings on which as experience has amply shown, no private person will adventure a single rupee.

THE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Indian Association for the cultivation of Science had a gala day on Wednesday last. Its annual meeting was held under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor and its new Lecture Hall was inaugurated under the auspices of His Excellency the Viceroy. Dr. Mahendralala Sircar, the Secretary to the Association, after reading the annual report, delivered a stirring address. He said that the late Exhibition had convinced him more than ever of the necessity of an institution like the Science Association for this country, and in dwelling upon this subject he drew a nice distinction between science and art. He then gave vent to the following outburst of eloquence:

My Lord, it is precisely with a view to diffuse and advance among my countrymen the *special knowledge* here spoken of by His Honor, in order to enable my countrymen to shake off its backwardness, and once more to take a part in the intellectual history of the world, that I have, with the aid, material and moral, of the wealthy and the enlightened, chiefly of Bengal, founded the Science Association in Calcutta, as yet the only Institution of its kind in all India—indeed, in all Asia. (Applause.) Towards its foundation and its maintenance, I have devoted the best energies of the best portion of my life, and as long as it will please the Almighty to spare me in this world, I will not be wanting in my devotion to its welfare. (Applause.) But the devotion and services of a single individual are not all that is wanted. Indeed, it is to secure the devotion and services of my countrymen at large, of the younger and future generations, that I have been striving so hard, as without them the Institution can never be permanent—indeed, will be nothing.

It may look ungrateful, but I cannot do my duty to my country, unless I here iterate and re-iterate what I have so often said, that the Science Association has not met with the sympathy and support of the natives of India which its importance as the most potent regenerating institution deserves. I am sorry to notice that there was more zeal and enthusiasm for its establishment than there is for its maintenance and its permanency. This is partly due to the evaporating character of my countrymen's zeal and enthusiasm in all matters which do not bring immediate benefit, or which do not address the senses, and partly to the almost universal misconception of the true scope and objects of the Institution. Strange to say that not a few of my countrymen had expected that immediately after its establishment, the Science Association will give birth to discoverers in science and inventors in arts. To these the Science Association, having failed to do so, has proved a disappointment. Where such profound ignorance prevails, argument must be and has been unavailing.

Dr. Sircar wound up by proposing an endowed professorship and invited fresh subscriptions to the tune of a lakh of rupees. The first contributions to this fund has already come from an auspicious quarter—Rs. 1000 from the first Prince of Indore.

The Lieutenant-Governor in an appropriate address asked the Viceroy to inaugurate the Lecture Hall. We cannot resist the temptation of reproducing the following from His Honor's speech:

To those who can look back upon India as it was say 30 years ago (and there are many such here present) to those especially who can look back upon the educational work here for any longer period, it is a mere truism to repeat that we are thinking or saying and doing things to-day which we never dreamt of in our philosophy of a quarter of a century ago. In its social, political and intellectual aspirations, what a distance there is between India as it was and India as it is; and though we do not pretend that there is not a great overwhelming force of ignorance and superstition against which we have to contend and shall have to contend for many decades, it cannot fail to strike every mind that when appeals are made to your Lordship as to the country—as I appealed the other day—for the promotion of those technical arts, which beautify, soften, and charm existence, and that when appeals are made to-day for the advancement of the sterner and not less absorbing pursuits of scientific study, we are standing upon much higher ground and are aiming at much loftier ideals. I can add *nothing* to the address which Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar has to-day put forth. He would not be himself if he had not so forcibly made it; and when we see that the native mind with its keen acuteness, and the native character with its quiet, patient perseverance represent the qualities, which a searcher in scientific mysteries requires, there is more than a hope that, if not in our day, yet at a not distant day, the crowning of the edifice will be accomplished.

The Viceroy delivered a humorous and at the same time magnificent address. We cannot do better than give the peroration:

Your admirable and devoted Secretary has said that it is your wish that when the day arrives that one of these professorships should be established and endowed, my name should be connected with it. I can only say I should esteem it an honour if that should be the case, and I most readily agree with the proposal which has been made (loud applause.) At the same time I must say that it has placed me in a rather disagreeable position, because I suppose I shall be expected to contribute Rs. 1,000 towards the endowment fund. How in the world can I contribute towards the endowment of a Ripon Professorship? (laughter.) Now I will just tell you a little secret. I wanted to get credit for disinterestedness and generousity, so I went to my friend, Dr. Sircar, and said, "Now I am going to subscribe Rs. 1,000 toward the Science Association." He accepted the offer, but, as I cannot very well contribute towards a Ripon Endowment fund, my money will be saved. The Rs. 1,000 will therefore, go to another Endowment.

Now, gentlemen, I hope you will make it your object that this establishment should become the home and centre of scientific study in Bengal. I say the home both of instruction and study, for if it is a great thing to teach people science, it is a still greater thing to add to the scientific truths of the world. Do not let the friends of this Institution be satisfied with doing something to enable the people of India to make themselves acquainted with the whole circle of the sciences of the Western world. Let us labour that she should produce and maintain men who will devote themselves to original scientific work, and will not be content only with what others can teach them, but will strive with their own researches to impart new knowledge to the world. Dr. Sircar in his address spoke of the Royal Institution in London, and said in a tone of sorrow that this Indian Association for the cultivation of science has not yet attained to any portion of the greater work performed by that Institution. I can quite understand that one so zealous and earnest in the promotion of science and scientific study as Dr. Sircar should feel that with deep regret, but he and we must not be impatient in this matter. We may not live to see the day when this Institution is doing the work such as that being done in the Royal Institute in London, for if we only pitch our aims high enough, and pursue them with sufficient patience, our children, or at least our children's children, will see the day when this Institution will rival some of the famous institutions of the Western world. It has been said that those who originally started this Institution have from time to time expressed disappointment that greater results have not been attained by it. That disappointment does not seem to me to be a real one. Steady progress is much better than a rapid rush which cannot be maintained. For I would say to those persons whosoever they may be, "If you are not satisfied with the progress we have made, come forward and help us to accomplish that progress. Do not stand by and grumble at us". I am not one of those who think that money can do everything in this world—very far from it. But no institution, however high its aim, can get on without funds; and those who think we are not making progress have only to come and grease the wheels of the chariot with a few rupees. With Father Lafont as coachman and Dr. Sircar to look after the passengers, we will drive as fast as any of them wish (loud applause.) And surely, gentlemen, this is work which does deserve to be placed upon a secure and permanent basis. For what are the objects to which this Institution has devoted itself? Survey the wide field of science—look around and see how our knowledge of the material universe and the wondrous forces by which its existence is maintained, is widening and deepening from day to day. This is an age in which God is revealing to men the inmost nature of the world which He has created, and in bringing within the reach of the young and the busy the secrets which in past times were hidden from the most earnest researches of the mature student. Knowledge brought home so wonderfully to all of us, it is right and good that we should strive to acquire. It is better still that having acquired it ourselves, we should labour to impart it to others, and make them partakers of those treasures which have been freely offered for the benefit of all. (applause.) There are attractions in science of which we feel the mighty power even when our studies have been imperfect. I therefore yield to no man in my recognition of the grander conception which modern science is unfolding to us. But at the same time I feel, and I would beg you ever to remember, that when its widest generalisations are reached, and its loftiest discoveries are mastered, there will still remain above and beyond them all those mysteries of life which prove to us that the utmost knowledge of the outward universe will never solve the greatest problems of life, and that we must look elsewhere for that help which is to enable us to fulfil our work on earth for the glory of Him Who is the Ruler not only of the world around us, but of the hearts and the spirits of men. I have now very great pleasure in pronouncing this hall open. (Applause.)

Nothing could be more delicate and at the same time more graceful and modest than the Viceroy's allusion to his own subscription. It shews a phase of His Excellency's mind which it is pleasant to contemplate. We hope his eloquent and earnest appeal in the cause of science will not be lost upon our educated and wealthy countrymen,

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

A REMARKABLE meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University took place on Tuesday last. The most important question for discussion was the utilization of the Premchand Roychand scholarship. It was proposed by the Faculty of Arts that the scholarship should not be a reward for past work but for future exertions, that the competition should be alternately each year in literature and science,and that the science student should be compelled to proceed to England and prosecute his studies there for five years. These recommendations it was well known had been suggested by Mr. A. M. Bose. At the Senate meeting they were unanimously rejected. Mr. Bose's amendment was not seconded, and he did not wait to vote against the substantive motion. Under a singular coincidence of circumstances Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, himself an England-returned native, and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, a champion of Hindu orthodoxy, went hand in hand in opposing Mr. Bose's proposals. Mr. Bonnerjee proposed that the Studentship be a reward for past work, that the alternative of literature and science be maintained, and that the condition of going to England in the case of the scientific student be dispensed with. Mr. Bonnerjee boldly declared that it would never do to apply the Hindu donor's money "to make Hindus un-Hindus and Mahomedans un-Mahomedans." The generous sympathy which Mr. Bonnerjee thus evinced for his orthodox countrymen was highly honorable to him. Dr. Mitra in his sledge-hammer style made a smash and hash of Mr. Bose's proposals. Mr. Bose, however, warmed up against one count of Dr. Mitra's indictment —viz., that the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts would hold out a premium to apostacy. He replied by saying, 1stly that sons of orthodox Hindu gentlemen now proceeded to England for education, and 2ndly that the Faculty had not had the religious question in view when it made the recommendation, and that if the people had regarded it in that light, they would certainly have held public meetings to protest against it. Mr. Bose is quite right in saying that sons of orthodox Hindu gentlemen are now going to England for education, but he forgot, as a speaker reminded him at the meeting, that they did not go under any compulsory or coercive system. Then Mr. Bose might not have had any religious feeling in the matter, but the outside public could not mistake the direct effect of the Faculty's Resolution upon the Hindu religion. Take for instance the opinions of some of the heads of the affiliated Colleges. The Principal of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, writes:

It is without doubt desirable that the candidates holding the greatest prize the University bestows should have a careful training in Europe at the hands of those who are masters of their subjects. But it is doubtful whether the mass of the orthodox community in this province would not object to their young people taking a trip to England even as holders of a liberal scholarship founded by a Hindu gentleman. The resolutions in question, while remedying imperfections in the old rules for the award of the scholarship, have at the same time effected a compromise between the extreme sections of the native gentry.

The Principal of the Dacca College says:

Lastly, there is the proposal to oblige the Science students to proceed to England. This is a condition that will weigh so heavily, that it will still further detract from whatever advantages may be gained by the system of alternate Examinations, and will have the effect of lessening largely the number of those who will elect to go up in Science. In short, the studentships in Science must fall as a rule to second rate men, or being withheld for want of first rate men, will fall into disfavour altogether.

Babu Nilkant Mozumdar, himself a distinguished Premchand Roychand scholar, whom the Principal of the Dacca College quotes, says:

"The arguments employed in favour of the proposal to send the Science students to England are, as far as I have been able to see, mainly two in number. The first argument is, that the Hindus of the present generation have no objection to proceeding to England, for the sake of study. This assertion is based upon a misapprehension of facts. Brahmos, and a few influential families in Calcutta, have no objection of going to England. But Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nayaratna says very truly, that the feeling of the orthodox community is very strong on this point.

The Principal of the Burdwan Raj College writes:

A journey to Europe, however desirable it may be from an educational point of view, is, in the case of a Hindu, attended with social difficulties of such magnitude as to all but outweigh important considerations in its favour.

These extracts are enough to shew whether the Faculty's recommendation has not been regarded by educational officers as a premium to apostacy as contended by Dr. Mitra. As for there being no public meetings by way of protest, surely Mr. Bose ought to know that we have not yet become, as the same native speaker to whom we have referred above told him, a shrieking nation. Silent suffering is our distinguishing badge. Dr. Mahendralal Sircar also opposed Mr. Bose's proposals. While Mr. Bose would compel his countrymen to go to England to study science, it was quite refreshing to see distinguished representatives of Western culture advocate perfect toleration in the matter. Mr. Elliot, Rev. Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Reynolds, the Vice-Chancellor, with a liberality of feeling, which did them great honor, declared that they could not support a policy of coercion in the matter of education, that if the Hindu community were not prepared to sacrifice their religious and social feelings for the sake of a scientific studentship, it was not for them to force it upon them, and that in determining a question of this kind they should be guided by the opinion of those, who were most affected by it. So Mr. Bonnerjee's motion was carried *nem con.* We congratulate the Senate at the wise and just decision they have arrived at.

MR. J. S. COTTON ON THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

IN the eighth and concluding chapter of his admirable little work on India Mr. J. S. Cotton discusses, with his usual ability and breadth of view the future of this great country. The position he takes up is that the people of India can no longer be treated by their English rulers as an inferior race. "We are," he writes, "educating our subjects to be our equals. It is easy to exaggerate the political influence of education and also the extent to which it has as yet spread in India. But men who speak better English than most Englishmen, who read Mill and Comte, Max Muller and Maine, who occupy with distinction seats on the judicial bench, who administer the affairs of native states with many millions of inhabitants, who manage cotton mills and conduct the highest operations of commerce, who edit newspapers in English and correspond on equal terms with the scholars of Europe —these can no longer be treated as an inferior breed. To argue that the vast majority of the people still remain in their primitive condition, or that if they have changed they have only become unsettled, is no wonder. A nation must be judged by its leading class, especially when that class is in all important respects homogeneous with the rest." But though Englishmen are educating the people of India to be their equals, the latter are still rigorously excluded from all the higher appointments in the public service. Well does Mr. Cotton say that the Proclamation of 1858 is regarded by the Indians as the charter of their rights. It declared in unmistakable and emphatic language that the Indian subjects of Her Majesty's would be and impartially admitted without distinction of race or creed to all offices in the State the duties of which they might be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge. But although a quarter of a century has elapsed since the Proclamation was issued, the *personnel* of the Government, Mr. Cotton points out, not only remains as predominantly English as it was thirty years ago under Lord Dalhousie,but in some respects it may be said to have become more English. As a matter of fact, the proportion of Natives who enter the Covenanted Civil Service now is less than it was a few years ago, and the Native army is entirely officered in its higher ranks by Englishmen. Again, Englishmen in India are gradually losing all sympathy with the people over whom they rule. "Countries," says Mr. Cotton, "have often ere now been conquered and obeyed their conquerors, but the rule of an alien bureaucracy is an attempt predoomed to failure." The average Anglo-Indian will surely pooh-pooh this view of the connection between England and India. But all sensible and right-thinking persons will readily acknowledge that it is impossible to govern a foreign people successfully without a thorough knowledge of their thoughts and feelings, wants and wishes. It is because our rulers do not possess this knowledge that they have from time to time made attempts to transplant the full-grown tree of Western civilization into an Asiatic soil. The wholesale importation of European institutions without due regard to the circumstances of the country has often been productive of incalculable mischief. The bureaucracy holds the English standard of good Government infallible, and it will not brook any adverse criticism upon it.

According to Mr. Cotton, the problem of the future is the political emancipation of India. But he states that, so far, only a slight beginning has been made towards solving this problem. He observes: "Home rule for India, as Home rule has been already conceded to Canada and to the Australian Colonies, is by no means inconsistent with the unity of the Empire—least of all when we anticipate what the Empire will probably be like fifty years hence. And we can press the analogy somewhat closer. Canada is a sort of confederacy; neither Australia nor South Africa has yet entered into the political stage of confederation. India, on the other hand, is only united in external show. In her case Home rule would mean the restitution of local independence to twenty different provinces or states, which might well find their common head in England." Mr. Cotton pertinently asks—that if Mysore, Baroda and Travancore prosper under native administration, why should English collectors be necessary for the adjoining Districts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies? He discusses what means should be adopted for giving effect to the ideal "India for the Indians." These are the organisation of local opinion and the gradual but systematic substitution of Native for English officers. He points out that as regards the development of local institutions something has been done within the last few months by Lord Ripon's Self-Government scheme and that in the *panchayat* system of India we have the germ of local Government, if not of representative institutions. The substitution of native for English officers, Mr. Cotton admits, would be most difficult, as the *espirit de corps* of the Covenanted Civil Service pledges it to the support of the existing order. He continues: "Nothing is more commonly heard than that natives are unfit for high executive office, and that Englishmen cannot be expected to serve under natives. Both assertions may be disproved by history and by the contemporary evidence of native states. A people that has produced Todar Mull, Moorshed Kuli Khan, Hyder Ali and Runjit Singh (not to mention living names) cannot be destitute of administrative talent. This talent may not be the same as that displayed by Europeans, but neither is the talent of all European nations identical in kind. The Indians will never believe at heart in our good intentions so long as we keep all the good berths to ourselves. * * * The admission of natives without competition to certain grades of subordinate office is an idle device so long as the phalanx of the Covenanted Service remains unbroken. Granting that the vested rights (and even the contingent expectations of individuals must be guarded, and granting also that some degree of European control will be necessary for years to come, the Indians may fairly claim to be entrusted at once with a share of the higher posts executive as well as judicial. Considerations of economy here coincide with the demands of justice.

The author's brother, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, of the Bengal Civil Service, in his excellent address on "England and India" delivered at the Positive School, London, which we noticed briefly in these columns some months ago, has discussed this subject more fully. "The members of the Civil Service," he says, "when very young and very ignorant of the language, are vested with magisterial powers beyond comparison greater than those possessed by any

corresponding functionaries under any civilised Government, and being uncontrolled by public opinion, and with little public experience, they are liable to be in some measure inclined towards undue severity. Their faults are for the most part the faults of youth. There is, however, no reason, why in India, more than in any other part of the world, important judicial and executive functions should be discharged by persons of unripe age, and it is an obvious reflection in favour of the employment of the natives of the country, that they can be vested with the appropriate powers when age and experience may be accepted as a guarantee for the proper exercise of authority. It is apparent, also, that while natives of mature ago will work for less pay than youthful Europeans, their knowledge of the language and customs of the country give them in other respects an immense advantage. * * The superiority of the natives of the country in administering law and justice to their own people is, indeed, a fact that cannot be seriously disputed. * * * In the highest departments of the judicial service as well as in the lowest, the employment of natives is admitted to be a successful experiment. The principle has been accepted, and is being slowly carried into effect. But if any proposal is made to go further, to appoint natives to the higher executive as well as to judicial offices, to appoint native Magistrates and Collectors as well as Native Civil Judges, it is still met with an outcry of disapprobation. . . . The natives are assumed to be unfit to have charge of districts: it is convenient to assume that all Englishmen are cool and wise in danger, while no natives are so, and that consequently only Englishmen and no natives are competent to be trusted with independent charge. By a process of the grossest self-adulation we persuade ourselves to believe that natives are only useful as ministerial servants, but that the work of a district, if it is to be done at all, demands the supervision of an English officer. The truth, however, is that the natives, as of course they must be, are the backbone of our administration. The heat and burden of the day are already borne by native subordinates, and in the event (as occasionally must be the case) of an incompetent European being placed in charge of a district, the whole of the work is discharged by his native deputies and clerks." These thoughtful observations we commend to those who raise an outcry whenever it is proposed to employ Natives in the higher branches of the administration. Considerations of both economy and justice imperatively demand that every possible opportunity should be taken to invest Native officials with executive charge. Mr. J. S. Cotton has no hesitation in saying that the Indian Civil Service as at present constituted is doomed. Lord Ripon will grievously disappoint the expectations of the people of India, if his lordship should leave the country before solving the great problem of the higher employment of Natives in the public service. Mr. J. S. Cotton thus concludes: "A confederacy of many states and provinces each developing peacefully after its own fashion, and are united by a common bond to the English name, is our dream for the twentieth century." And the dream will no doubt be realized, if Lord Ripon's Local Self-Government scheme is properly worked, and Native agency is gradually substituted for European officers in the higher ranks of the public service. The political emancipation of India in the manner indicated by Mr. J. S. Cotton would be an act worthy of England, the great apostle of freedom. But it is a task the accomplishment of which must necessarily be the work of time.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE EXODUS to Simla commenced on Friday last. His Excellency the Viceroy left by a special train on Friday. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and other high officials and a good number of leading native gentlemen received His Excellency at Howrah. Not a single non-official European was present.

WHO CAN be the authors of the *canards* now and then set afloat about the resignation of Lord Ripon? It may be that the wish is father to the thought, but we are glad to be able to state that there is not the slightest truth in the rumour. As far as present arrangements go, we believe His Lordship has not the slightest intention to vacate his exalted office till about the close of the alloted term. A change of ministry may disturb these arrangements, but as far as we can judge the Liberals are strong in the House of Commons, and will doubtless weather the storm, which is now brewing against them.

AT LAST Friday's sitting of the Vice-regal Legislative Council Sir Steuart Bayley presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Sir Steuart said:

My Lord, in presenting the Committee's report, I desire to explain to the Council that the revised Bill is printed, and that the report has been considered and passed, and duly signed by the members of the Select Committee, but it was only yesterday that the final revision of the report by the Committee was completed. Some members of the Committee desire to record minutes of dissent, and as it seems right that their dissents and the report itself should be published together, the publication both of the amended Bill and of the report will, at their request, be postponed for a fortnight to give them time to mature their minutes of dissent.

The Select Committee will take up the Bill again in November next. We hope the amended Bill with the Report of the Select Committee and the minutes of Dissent will be translated into Bengali, Hindi, and Urdu and the translations published for general information.

THE QUESTION of assessment of Mills and Buildings connected therewith in Muffassil Municipalities came under discussion in the Bengal Council at its sitting held on Saturday the 7th instant. The original motion moved by Mr. Alexander had the character of class legislation as was justly described by Mr. Macaulay, but the last motion was of a more general character. Mr. Dampier thus spoke on the subject:—

When in an unguarded moment, I threw out a suggestion which, I hoped, would smooth matters between Mr. Alexander's amendment and the general sense of the Council, I little knew what I was undertrking, I feel something in the position of Sir Issac Newton's dog "thou little knowest what thou hast done. Diamond" I can *only* say that I shall collect all the statistics I can for a conclusion to be arrived at by the council, so far as it affects the income of Municipalities. As to the other principal which has been averted to-day, I suppose some hon. member will put in the shape of an ammendment, of which, perhaps, more than two hours' notice will be given to the Council. I omitted at first to mention that in making what enquiries I have been much assisted by my hon. friends, Mr. Beverley and Mr. Miller, the latter of whom has been the channel of communication with the private firms from whom I sought information. And lastly, I have to say as to the statement that no hardship had been done under the existing law it must be remembered that under the law as it exists, if anything unreasonable had been done, the Government of Bengal, which has been my panacea throughout, would have known how to deal with individual cases of hardship, and apply the remedy, whether by way of exercising its influence or in the exercise of its constitutional powers. The hon. member opposite (Babu Hanbans Sahai) has told the Council in his speech that we must do nothing which will affect the position of the Chairman, but if there is danger of wrong being done in Municipal assessments, we are now giving very arbitrary powers to the Commissioners without any appeal to individuals. When you say that for the purpose of the foundation of the tax on such buildings, the letting value is to be the measure of assessment, it is only a euphonious way of saying the same on any sum which the Commissioners choose as the letting value against which there is no constitutional remedy proposed. Therefore it is, and I think not invariably that some of those who were subject to the tax say that if you don't give us the protection of an appeal to an independent authority in the matter of assessments, give us some safeguard in the bill itself. In matters of revenue settlement officers, whose business is not connected in any way with the department which spends the money, we are told daily, that they were biassed, and that the Munsiff is the real man, and the only man every body can trust. Now, if settlement officers who are not interested in the collection of revenue, and are not likely to be biassed in making assessments, the result of which does not come into their hands in any way for disposal, I think the Municipal Commissioners are much more interested in making assessments, and in getting as much money as possible to spend for the benefit of the Municipality, and therefore it will be dangerous to trust to them absolutely.

We go with Mr. Dampier to a great extent. We hold that the arbitrary action of the Municipal Committees in the matter of assessment ought to be controlled by an appeal, and in this instance the example of the Calcutta Municipality is sufficient. It should be remembered that in Calcutta the executive officers such as the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are not allowed to sit in appeal in assessment cases; the Board of Appeal is quite independent. Then the assessee has the right to prefer an appeal either to this board or the local Small Cause Court. In the same way we would constitute an independent board of Commissioners for the disposal of assessment appeals and give the assessee the liberty of either appealing to this board or to the Local Small Cause Court, and in the absence of such a Court to the local Munsiff's Court.

THE ELECTORAL franchise under the Bengal Municipal Bill was originally limited to the payment of taxes to the amount of Re. 1-8 per annum. This is considered too low a franchise. The money-limit has now been raised to Rs. 3 per annum, power being reserved to the Local Government to reduce the franchise in particular Municipalities if their circumstances would render such a step necessary.

ON SATURDAY last the annual Convocation of the Calcutta University was held, the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds presiding. After distributing the diplomas and prizes the Vice-Chancellor delivered the usual address, which was able, eloquent, and earnest. It shewed a large-hearted sympathy on the part of the speaker with the Indian intellect and aspirations. But we confess we expected from the chiefexecutive of the University some explanations as to the perfunctory manner in which the last Entrance and First Arts Examinations were conducted and also some expression of opinion as to the necessity of administrative reforms in the University. The omission of all allusion to the practical administration of the University was a disappointment.

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND'S dream has been realized. The Howrah Town Hall, which was his pet project, and which without his heroic efforts we fear would never have been a reality, has been built and inaugurated. On Saturday last the ceremony of opening it was performed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor with great grace and good taste in the midst of a large and influential gathering. The arrangements made by Mr. Grimley, the Magistrate of Howrah, were excellent. It is noteworthy that one Native gentleman, Babu Kedernath Coondoo Chowdry, has given Rs. 10,000 for the construction of the Hall.

ON TUESDAY LAST Babu Krishnakomul Bhattacharjee was elected by the Senate of the Calcutta University to be the Tagore Law Professor for the ensuing session. There was not a single dissentient voice.

THE LAST annual Conversazione of the Calcutta Mahomedan Literary Society, of which our distinguished fellow-citizen Newab Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadur is the Secretary, passed off with great *eclat*. His Excellency the Viceroy, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and many other high functionaries of State were present on the occasion. The late Exhibition lent a new charm to the usual displays and performances made at this Conversazione. This annual gathering is one of the few re-unions held in this city for the purpose of enabling the rulers and the ruled to meet on a common platform, and it reflects no small credit upon Newab Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadur, C. I. E. for the energy and success with which he brings about annually this pleasant meeting of the different races, which inhabit the capital of the British Indian Empire.

BABU RADHABULLUB DAS is a practical phrenologist and takes a delight in examining heads. Two cases of examination have been brought to our notice, and as we happen to have a personal knowledge of the subjects examined, we are in a position to testify to the correctness of the observations taken. The readings are generally correct. Those who may feel interested in the subject may apply to Babu R. B. Das, 89, Chunagully, Calcutta.

IT WOULD seem that a growl has been raised in Bombay against long speeches at its Corpo-

ration meetings. *Apropos* of this subject the *Indu Prokash* quotes some appropriate words of John Stuart Mill, which we give below:

"Representative assemblies are often taunted by their enemies with being places of mere talk and *bavardage*. There has seldom been more misplaced derision. I know not how a representative assembly can more usefully employ itself than in talk, when the subject of talk is the great public interests of the country, and every sentence of it represents the opinion either of some important body of persons in the nation, or of an individual in whom some such body have reposed their confidence. A place where every interest and shade of opinion in the country can have its cause even passionately pleaded, in the face of the government and of all other interests and opinions, can compel them to listen, and either comply, or state clearly why they do not, is in itself, if it answered no other purpose, one of the most important political institutions that can exist anywhere, and one of the foremost benefits of free government. Such 'talking' would never be looked upon with disparagement if it were not allowed to stop 'doing;' which it never would, if assemblies knew and acknowledged that talking and discussion are their proper business, while doing as the result of discussion is the task not of a miscellaneous body, but of individuals specially trained to it; that the fit office of an assembly is to see that those individuals are honestly and intelligently chosen, and to interfere no further with them, except by unlimited latitude of suggestion and criticism, and by applying or withholding the final seal of national assent. It is for want of this judicious reserve, that popular assemblies attempt to do what they cannot do well—to govern and legislate—and provide no machinery but their own for much of it, when of course every hour spent in talk is an hour withdrawn from actual business. But the very fact which most unfits such bodies for a Council of Legislation, qualifies them the more for their other office—namely, that they are not a selection of the greatest political minds in the country, from whose opinions little could with certainty be inferred concerning those of the nation, but are, when properly constituted, a fair sample of every grade of intellect among the people which is at all entitled to a voice in public affairs. This part is to indicate wants, to be an organ for popular demands and a place of adverse discussion for all opinions relating to public matters, both great and small; and, long with this, to check by criticism, and eventually by withdrawing their support those high public officers who really conduct the public business, or who appoint those by whom it is conducted. Nothing but the restriction of the function of representative bodies within these rational limits, will enable the benefits of popular control to be enjoyed in conjunction with the no less important requisites (growing ever more important as human affairs increase in scale and in complexity) of skilled legislation and administration. There are no means of combining these benefits, except by separating the functions which guarantee the one from those which essentially require the other; by disjoining the office of control and criticism from the actual conduct of affairs, and devolving the former on the representatives of the Many, while securing for the latter, under strict responsibility to the nation, the required knowledge and practised intelligence of a specially trained and experienced Few.',

We commend these words of wisdom to all Municipal Corporations and other public bodies in India.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following prospectus of the Indian Constitutional Association:

1 *Prospectus.*—This Association has become a political necessity in order to resist the introduction into India of dangerous measures altogether unsuited to the country. It has been formed in the interests of good Government, with the especial object of protecting from encroachment the vested rights, landed and otherwise, of all classes of the community. In carrying out this object the Association will endeavour to promote such gradual and constitutional changes in the laws and administration as may conduce to the general welfare and prosperity of the country.

2. The Association will devote particular attention to all legislative enactments or measures which in any way concern landed property, or affect the interests of those capitalists who are engaged in the development of the trade, manufactures, and resources of the country.

3. The Association will watch the operation of the laws in the interests of the classes it represents, and will press on the attention of Government such changes and modifications in them as may appear desirable.

4. It will carefully observe the action of the Legislature with reference to all new legislative projects which may be brought forward by the Government and take such action upon them, both in England and in India, as the circumstances of the case may seem to require.

It will bring to the notice of Government, and if necessary, lay before Parliament all administrative abuses which are in any way prejudicial to the interests of the community or of any class of the community.

5. The Association will further endeavour to secure for the non-official community more efficient representation in the Legislative Councils, Provincial and Imperial.

6. The first and immediate efforts of the Association will be directed to the preservation of the rights of property which are threatened in special degree by the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and to taking such steps both in India and in England as the necessities of the occasion may require to render this opposition effectual.

The Association will be open to all members of the community, irrespective of nationality, and will serve as a common platform for concerted constitutional action for the preservation of existing rights and privileges.

7. The following noblemen and gentlemen have formed themselves into a Provisional Committee for carrying out the above objects:—

H. H. the Maharajah of Durbhangah, *President*; H. H. the Maharaja of Doomraon; H. H. the Maharajah of Hutwa; Prince Mahomed Furrokh Shah; Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I.; J. J. J. Keswick, Esq.; Nawab Vilayet Ali Khan Bahadur, C. I. E.; Rajah Pudamanund Singh; Rajah Ram Bahadur of Tikari; Rajah Harendra Krishna; the Hon'ble Hurbuns Sahai; Newab Mir Mahomed Ali; Babu Joy Kissen Mukerji; J. O'B. Saunders, Esq.; G. Grant, Esq.; Dewan Rai Joy Prokash Lall Bahadur; Babu Saligram Singh; the Hon'ble A. B. Miller; Babu Bissessur Singh H. E. Abbott, Esq.; Babu Nundun Lall; H. Bell, Esq.; Babu Ram Dhari Sahai; T. Grant, Esq.; Babu Raj Rajessur Persad Singh: E. S. Llewhellin, Esq., Babu Peary Mohun Mukerji; and Babu Keshub Chunder Acharji Chowdhry.

Persons desiring to join the Association are requested to send in their names to,

THE SECRETARY,
Indian Constitutional Association,
No. 10 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Another Association has been formed, called the Indian Union, the functions of which we are told will be those of the Indian Defence Association. The formation of these Associations is in one sense much to be desired, for the greater the activity amongst our countrymen in political matters, the better, but it would be a great pity if our resources were frittered away upon divided efforts.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, from a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly landed on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater theraputic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was specially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Cousumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Baown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains of the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions of the Skin.

Manufactured only by DARLINGTON & Co., and sold at their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. Price Re. 1. Large Size Rs. 2. ☞Call for No More Pains!!! Darlington's Pain-Curer, and see you get it. ☞Examine the bottle, & see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations. ☞Mofussil orders executed by V. P. Post.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
The Manager Engineer in Chief's Office Tirhoot State Railway,	3	12	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Burdwan	7	0	0
Raja Bahadoor of Sonborsa	8	4	0
Executive Engineer Dacca	4	0	0
B. Vencata Chariar Esq., Simoga	13	4	0
Secretary Terunaber Reading Room. Tanjore Dt. Negapatam	6	10	0
Manager Dighaputty Raj, Dighaputty	16	9	0
Baboo Bany Madhub Banerjea, Ajodhya,	5	0	0
,, Samapodo Chowdry, Hazaribaugh,	10	0	0
,, Jogendra Nath Mullick, Midnapore	6	10	0
,, Mohendra Narain Goopta, Rungpore	6	10	0
,, Dennobundoo Kor, Rampore Hat	6	10	0
,, Hurry Das Pal, Khoolna	2	8	0
,, Sreenath Roy, Ajmere	6	10	0
,, Annodapersad Mojoomdar, Betal	6	10	0
,, Duckhina Churn Sen Goopta, Silchar	6	10	0
,, Nudia Chand Dutt, Pooree	5	0	0
,, Sreeram Gangoly, Krishnaghar	6	10	0
,, Mohunlal Mongir Singh, Hydrabad	13	4	0
,, Ganendro Mohan Mookerjee, Debra Dun	6	10	0
,, Gobind Chunder Das, Jenapur, Cuttuck	13	4	0
,, Annodapersad Das, Mymensingh	20	0	0
,, Kylash Chunder Mookerjee, Arrah	13	4	0
,, Gunga Gobind Nundee, Tangail	5	0	0
,, Nilmony Cooar, Mymensingh	10	0	0
,, Muddon Mohan Ghose, Mooktagacha, Mymensingh	15	0	0
,, Brojendro Coomar Seal, Bancoorah	13	4	0
,, Greesh Chunder Banerjea, Bogra	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—15*th March* 1884.

General,—4th March—Baboo Sree Nath Bhudder, Depy Colr, to perform the functions of a Colr, Nuddea, vice Mr J G Ritchie.

Mr C E Buckland temply to be Secy to the Committee for the Management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore, vice Dr J Anderson, resigned.

10th March—Baboo Srinath Gupta, Tempy Depy Colr, to perform the functions of a Colr under Act VII B C of 1880 in Dacca.

Kumar Sattya Sree Ghosal, Asst Magte and Colr, Bankoora, leave for two months, from 10th inst, or subsequent date.

11th March—Baboo Tara Prosad Chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of Burdwan.

Mr F H Barrow, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Rajshahye, to act as Magte and Colr of Khoolna, during absence of Mr W M Clay.

Police—11th March—Mr B Rattray, Dist Supdt of Police, Pubna, leave for three months, from 1st April 1884.

Mr E St G Kaye, Asst Supdt of Police, Manbhoom, to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Pubna, during absence of Mr B Rattray.

Ecclesiastical—7th March—The Rev K E Barrow furlough for two years, from date he may avail himself of it.

10th March—The Rev J Stephenson, Chapln of Darjeeling, to be Sen. Chapln of St John's Church, Calcutta, from 3rd March 1884.

The Rev A C Pearson, Secd Chapln of St John's Church, Calcutta, and Chapln of the Medical College Hospital, furlough for twenty months, from 15th March 1884, or subsequent date.

Education.—7th March—Mr A J C Behrendt, Asst Profr Patna, College, leave from 15th March to 30th Oct 1884.

10th March—Baboo Mohini Mohan Dutta, MA, temply to be Lecturer on Philosophy and Literature in Patna College, from 15th Feby 1884.

Medical—5th March—Surg C H Joubert to be Civil Surg of Rangpore

10th March—Dr J Anderson, Prof of Comparative Anatomy Medical College, furlough for eight months from 12th inst.

Dr W H Forsyth, Civil Medl Officer, Dinagepore, to act as Civil Medl Officer of Tipperah.

Dr A C Mookerjee, on leave, to act as Civil Medl officer of Dinagepore, during absence, on deputn, of Dr W H Forsyth.

Economic Museum—6th March—In supersession of all previous orders, the following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Economic Museum Committee at Palamow, in Lohardugga:—

The Asst Comr, Palamow, Ex-officio President, the Asst Supdt of Police, Palamow, the Asst Consr of Forests, Palamow, the Asst Surg, Palamow, and the Sub-Depy Colr, Palamow, Ex-officio Members.

Members.

Baboo Debi Nath Sing, Zemindar of Belongia.
Baboo Kishen Buksh Rai, Zemindar of Deogun.
Thakoorai Janki Pershad Singh, Zemindar of Runka.
Thakoorai Bagbat Doyal Singh, Zemindar of Cheinpur.
Bhya Bhagwan Deo, Zemindar of Uttari.
Baboo Ramcharan Singh, Illakadar of Bamandih.
Kumar Lalljee Singh, Illakadar of Lodi.
Thakoor Hariharcharan, Illakadar of Kurai.
Baboo Ranjeet Sing, Illakadar of Gurwa.
Baboo Indro Nath Singh, Illakadar of Silidag.

Road Cess—7th March—Baboo Hurrish Chundra Roy, to be the Vice Chairman of the Branch Road Committee of Koostea, vice Baboo Dino Nath Misir, decd.

Baboo Ambica Churan Moitra to be a member of the Branch Road Committee of Koostea.

Baboo Kaliprasanna Choudhury, to be the Vice-Chairman of the Dist Road Committee of Dacca, vice Baboo Kishna Chundra Roy during his absence on leave.

8th March—The following gentlemen are re-appointed members of the Branch Road Committee of Madaripore in Fureedpore:—

Baboo Modhan Mohun Roy, Baboo Panchanan Roy, and Baboo Shashi Koomar Roy.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Branch Road Committee of Madaripore:

Baboo Kali Prosad Banerjee and Baboo Hari Nath Bose.

Moulvi Mahamed Azhar to be Vice-Chairman of the Branch Road Committee of Madaripore, in Fureedpore, vice Baboo Sarada Kant Sen.

Judicial Department—3rd March—Baboo Baoj bullub Mittra to be an Hony Magistrate for the Jahanabad Municipal Bench, in Hooghly, and is vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

5th March—Baboo Chandra Nath Ghose, Third Munsif of Burrisal, in Backergunge, temply to be a Munsif in Mymensingh, and to be ordinarily stationed at Bazitpore.

6th March—Baboo Gopalchundra Sen to be an Hony Magte for the Burdwan Bench, and is vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

7th March—The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Moulvie Syed Afsabuddin Ahmud of his apptmt of Mehomedan Regtr of Phulpore, in Mymensingh.

10th March—Baboo Rajchunder Sanyal, Sub-Judge of Chittagonge, on leave, to act as Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Krishnaghur, Ranaghat, and Bongong, vice Baboo Brojo Mohun Datt, permitted to retire.

Munshi Fuzla Rabbi to be an Hony Magte for the Lalbagh Bench, in Moorshidabad, and is vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

Baboo Bhagwan Chundra Chatterjee, Munsif, to be Munsif of Nuddea, and to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station of that dist.

Public Works Department—Bengal,—10th March—Notification—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, P W D, for employment in Egypt:—

Capt R H Brown, R E, Exe Engr, Nuddeah Rivers Divn.
Mr. E W P Foster, Exe Engr, Arrah Divn.

Apptmt—The service of Mr. J C G Keddie, Exe Engr, third grade Patna Divn, are placed at the disposal of the Dist Road Cess Committee, Gya.

Leave—Mr J T Simpson, Exe Engr, third grade, has been granted a further extension of furlough for six months by H M's Secy of State for India.

Mr. C Fouracres, Loco Candidate, is posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Lieut-Col G S Hills, R E, Exe Engr, is posted to the Banares-Cuttack Railway Surveys.

10th March—Posting—Mr W C B Christie, Exe Engr, third grade, having reported his return from furlough, is attached to the Hazaribagh Divn.

Jail Department—5th March—Surg E G Russel made over charge of the Tipperah Jail to Mr W H Thompson on afternoon of 3rd Feby 1884.

6th March—Surg Maj J O'Brien made over charge of the Shahabad Jail to Mr H Gillon on afternoon of 29th Feby 1884.

7th March—Surg Gordon Price made over charge of the Bankoora Jail to Surg E S Peck on forenoon of 7th March 1884.

Advertisements.

CALCUTTA SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and from 15th March 1884 the fares of the Ferry plying between Diamond Harbour and Gewankhally will be reduced as follows :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Luggage per Md.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Diamond Harbour to Kookrihati & vice versa.	0 7 6	0 3 9	0 1 3	0 0 6
Diamond Harbour to Gewankhale and vice versa.... ...	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 1 0

CALCUTTA, The 13th March, 1884. } R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to the 8th April 1884, for lighting and maintaining from (309 to 350) Kerosine street lamps in the Suburbs of Calcutta for the year 1884-85 i. e. from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

Terms and conditions of the contract and forms of tender, price one rupee, to be obtained on application to the Superintendent Municipal Office, Alipore. Separate tenders must be submitted for each of the six wards and each separate tender must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money to be deposited with the cashier of the Municipal Office whose receipt must be obtained and the number and dated quoted in the tender.

The earnest money will be forfeited if any tender be withdrawn after being accepted.

The tender of any contractor adding to or altering any portion of the printed farm will not be considered.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No tender will be considered unless the earnest money has been deposited, and the tender form clearly and distinctly filled up in accordance with the instructions.

Office of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta, Alipore the 17th March 1884. } (Sd.) R. C. STERNDALE. Vice-Chairman.

Corporation of Calcutta.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMNT.

Wanted a Pipe-layer who is able to lay large mains and service pipes, salary from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday the 26th instant.

JAMES KIMBER.
Engineer to the Corporation.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Messrs Mackenzie Lyall & Co. will sell by Public auction, by order of the mortgagees, at the Exchange sale rooms, Calcutta, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 25th day of March 1884, in one Lot, the several valuable Zemindaries, Turruffs, Mehals, Talooks and Jageers described below, which formerly formed a portion of the Goamalty Concera situated on the banks of the river Ganges in the District of Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs and within the Collectorate Jurisdiction of Naya Doomka and Malda :—

	Collectorate.	Area about.	Sudder Jamma Payable Annually.	NAMES.
1	Towjee No. 120	23485 Biggahs	Rs. 794 11 0	Turruffs Palasgachee & Sirsi Gevindpore.
2	,, ,, 128	4894 ,,	,, 315 0 0	Mouzah Dahsatolla.
3	,, ,, 116	6332 ,,	,, 288 0 0	Oodwa Nangachee.
4	,, ,, 142	1629 ,,	,, 49 2 0	Two Turruffs Lukheepore.
5	,, ,, 143			
6	,, ,, 178	24 ,,	,, 12 0 0	Jageer Mehomed Safee Lusker.
7	31 Jageers of Deara land within and adjoining Palasgachee.			

All excellent lands for indigo cultivation with cheap labour and river and rail communication available. The sale is made under the provisions of Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of property Act) Section 69 by mortgagees not in possession, but the vendors will afford the purchaser every assistance in obtaining possession.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sanderson & Co., Solicitors of mortgagees No. 2, Church Lane, Calcutta.

MAYNE'S COMMENTARIES ON THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

Twelfth edition 1884 *Rs.* 14 *postage As.* 8.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, Kent's Commentaries on the American Law, last edition, in decent condition. Gurudas Banerjee on Stridhan nice copy Rs. 8.

BILLIOTHECA INDICA,—Brahmasutra Bhasya or Vedantasutra, fas. 1, 2, Rs. 4, Surya Sidhanta fas. 3, As 10, Brihat-Sanhita, fas. 6, As. 8, Vaiseshika Darsana, fas. 2, 3, Rs. 1-4, Srautasutra, fas. 9, As. 6, Vasavadatto, fas. 2, As. 8, Chhandogya Upanishad; English translation of, by R. Mitra, fas. 1, Re. 1. Mahanirvana tantram with Bengali translation Rs. 5. Salika Harivaktivilasa, Purna Chundro Daya Press, Calcutta, Saka 1767 in the best of preservation, scarce Rs. 10.

Calcutta, Bosepara Lane, KEDER NATH BANERJEE.

FORM E.

ASSESSOR'S DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE UNDER SECTIONS 112, 114, 115 AND 116 OF ACT IV. (B. C.) OF 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the measurements and valuations or assessments of the portion of the Town noted in the margin, have been completed and that the books containing the said measurement, and valuations or assessments can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 4 Municipal Office Street, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bounded on North by Machoon Bazar Road, East by Circular Road Upper, South by Bow Bazar Street and West by College Street.

Any person, desiring to appeal against the said measurements and valuations or assessments, must, within fifteen days from this date deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intended to appeal under Clause *a* or *b* of Section 114 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876.

The Commissioners will proceed to hear the appeals under Clause *a* of Section 114, on 31st March 1884.

But no such appeal will be heard by the Commissioners unless the provisions of Section 115 of the said Act have previously been complied with, and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made shall be recorded in the Assessment Books, as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent or either of them.

R. TURNBULL.
Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

Tarkessur Railway Company.

"LIMITED,"

The Second Call of Rs. 15 per Share will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No 38, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Thursday 20th March 1884.

HOARE MILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Corporation of Calcutta.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the Engineer up to noon of Wednesday, the 19th instant, for repairs of the Town Hall.

Copies of the specification may be obtained at the Office of the Engineer to whom the tenders should be addressed superscribed. "Tenders for Town Hall repairs" and accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 100.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

Corporation of Calcutta.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the Engineer up to noon of Wednesday, the 19th instant, for the construction of two new smithy and shoeing sheds for the Municipal Gowkhannahs.

Copies of plan and specification may be obtained at the Office of the Engineer to whom the tenders should be addressed with the superscription. "Tender for smithy and shoeing sheds" and accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 50.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

MIRACLE ! ! !

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street Calcutta.

Price Rs. 5 per phial.

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemt.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The sale of premises No. 1 and 2 Church Lane, Calcutta which was fixed for the 19th day of March instant has been adjourned to a future day to be fixed hereafter.

STEUART & CO.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER,

CALCUTTA.

By Special Appointment to

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G.M.S.I., &c.,
The Earl of Lytton, The Earl of Northbrook, the late Earl of Mayo.
HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM,
THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT &c.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

STATE CARRIAGES, AND CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE AND REPAIRED.

Carriages sold on Commission.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32, 34, 36 inch
Rs.	15				19			23	26 each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26 inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000

	28,	30,	32.	34,	36 inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

Calcutta.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

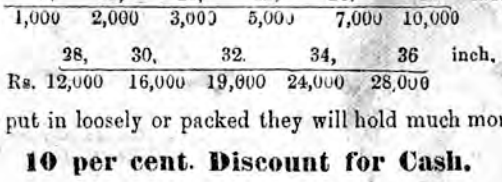
A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10 0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ...	„	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	„	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	„	10 0 0

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Notice.

An Examination in English composition and in Bengali for the selection of 12 Apprentices in the offices of the Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs will be held at Alipore on the 20th day of March. Candidates must produce proof that they are not more than 20 years old, and must also produce satisfactory certificates of good moral conduct from at least two respectable gentlemen. Applications should be made to the Assistant Collector, 24—Pergunnahs, Alipore.

The 1st March, 1884 } C. C. STEVENS Magistrate & Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.

GRIMAULT & CO.,

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

PARIS: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed,, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES. AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary of life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCARIOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY-WAY WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches), and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT & Co.'s INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADADHE! NEURALGIA!

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Calf in which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co., Madras; PLOMER & Co., Lahore; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co., Bangalore: and at all respectable Chemists.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable zemindary known as the Neilgunge Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and outoffices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER, Receiver.

Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... ..... Rs. 99,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

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HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,

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NOW READY.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS & IMPOSTORS.

A SERIES OF SKETCHES DRAWN FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION.

BY

THOMAS Mc GUIRE.

Illustrated.

BY

FRED. ROGERS.

Price Rs. 2 per copy, Post Free Rs. 2-4.

TO BE HAD OF

P. S. D'ROZARIO & Co.,

12, *Waterloo Street, Calcutta.*

Notice.

Applications are invited for the post of Health Officer to the Town of Calcutta on a salary of Rs. 1,250, rising by 5 annual increments to Rs. 1,500. The Health-Officer may be called upon to perform the duties of gas and water analyst, and therefore, special consideration will be given to candidates qualified to discharge such duties. Applications will be received up to the 31st March. The Officer will be required to devote his whole time to his duties, and will not be allowed to practice.

ROBERT TURNBULL, *Secretary to the Corporation.*

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TOSHAKHANA SALE.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

JEWELLERS,

Have the honor to announce that they have received the Command of Government to sell on an early day By Public Auction,

To the highest bidders, without limit or reserve,
THE WHOLE OF THE
GOVERNMENT PRESENTS
WHICH HAVE ACCUMULATED IN
THE GOVERNMENT TOSHAKHANA,

These valuable and rare Goods will shortly be placed on view in

Hamilton & Co's Showrooms

8, Old Court House Street,

FURTHER PARTICULARS WILL HEREAFTER BE ANNOUNCED.

THE ATTENTION OF HOLDERS OF **Estate and Mortgaged Properties available for sale is drawn to this admirable opportunity for disposal of the same.**

HAMILTON & CO.

Jewellers In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy.

BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, CALCUTTA.

ADI AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, AND 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *Annas.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Managing Proprietor.

HART'S

ROYAL HORSE REPOSITORY,

Veterinary Infirmary and Commission Stables,

Dhurrumtollah Street,

CALCUTTA.

TELEPHONE NO. 160.

R. S. HART BROS.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Job Masters, Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, Veterinary Surgeons to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ld., and Consulting Veteriuary Surgeons to the Calcutta Turf Club.

ALEXANDER CUMMING,

SUCCESSOR TO

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Velvets, Plain and Brocaded (striped and figured) in a variety of choice colors.
Silks Plain and Brocaded a large assortment in new colors.
Satins in all colors and shades.
Lonis Velvets In Black, Cardinal, Grenat, Navy, Green and other colors.
Ottoman Satins Floral Brocades in all colors.
Brocaded Satins in all the favorite patterns.
Plush Plain and Brocaded in different colors.
Gentlemen's Silk Dressing Gowns in Assorted colors. Beautifully quilted throughout.
Gentlemen's under Vests in Silk, Merino and Indian Gauze.
Silk Stockings Plain and striped with Embroidered clocks.
Silk Handkerchiefs a large assortment, Plain and Handsomely Brocaded.

ALSO A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
BRUSSELLS CARPET AND TAPESTRY
In the newest and most Tasteful Designs

CARPETS MADE TO ORDER OF ANY SIZE
WITH BORDERS TO MATCH
AT SHORTEST NOTICE,
INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED

NORTHBROOK HOUSE.

স্থান পরিবর্ত্তনের বিজ্ঞাপন।

মেডিকাল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী

শ্রীমতী থাকমণি রায় ঘোষ।

কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাটী হইতে চনচনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাষ্টলেন ৭ নং বাটীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid'up Capital	£500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,112,590
Annuity Fund	£3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, ESQ., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, ESQ., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, ESQ., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if i happen sooner, or on the Anniversary o the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

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This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

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In Advance per Annum	13	4
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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.